THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE and ART DISPLAYED, IN A TOUR through the WORLD;

CONTAINING

I. A General Account of all the Countries in the World, remarkable for either Natural or Artificial Curiofities; their Situation, Boundaries, Extent and Diviſions; their Rivers, Air, Soil, Chief Cities, &c.

II. A particular Account of the moſt curious natural Productions of each Country, in the Animal, Vegetable, and Foſſil Kingdoms; of remarkable Mountains, Caverns, and Volcano's; of Medicinal and other ſingular Springs; of Cataracts, Whirlpools, &c.

III. An Hiſtorical Account of the moſt remarkable Earthquakes, Inundations, Fires, Epidemic Diſeaſes, and other public Calamities, which have, at different times, viſited the Inhabitants.

IV. Extraordinary Inſtances of Longevity, Fertility, &c. among the Inhabitants; together with an Account of their moſt celebrated Inventions, Diſcoveries, &c.

V. Particular Deſcriptions of the moſt remarkable Public Buildings, and other ſingular Productions of Art.

VI. Curious Remains of Antiquity; remarkable Laws, Cuſtoms, and Traditions of the Inhabitants; together with a Summary View of the moſt extraordinary Revolutions among them.

Illuſtrated and embelliſhed with Copper Plates.

VOL. I.

LONDON:
Printed for J. PAYNE, at the Feathers, in Pater-Noſter-Row. M.DCC.LXIII.

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PREFACE.

LORD BACON, in his admirable Eſſay for advancing Knowledge, gives an excellent plan of natural hiſtory *. He divides this ſcience into the *Hiſtory* of *Generations*, *Prætergenerations*, and *Arts*: The firſt comprehends the deſcription of nature at liberty, and purſuing her uſual courſe of production; the ſecond contains the hiſtory of nature, in her errors, and deviating in the production of monſters; the third comprizes an account of nature in conſtraint, and obliged by art to ſecond the intentions of man. He goes on to obſerve, that by thus taking in a wider field, the obſervations of one part of hiſtory may be uſefully applied to explain the obſcurities in another, and the

* *De Augment. Scientiar.* Shaw's Ed. Vol. I. p 44.

wonders of nature may thus lead us, by the ſhorteſt paſſage, to new diſcoveries in the wonders of art.

Succeeding naturaliſts have given this deſign their warmeſt applauſe, but they ſeem to have reſted in bare admiration; ſome have been even guilty of the errors he cautions them to avoid; they have been very ſedulous in collecting the names and repreſentations of the minuter parts of nature, and in claſſing them with all the pomp of erudition, but at the ſame time, ſcarce attending to the larger ſtrokes of nature, or deducing any obſervations tending to the purpoſes of pleaſure or advantage. The manner in which the ancients ſtudied this ſcience, was entirely ſimilar to that propoſed by Bacon. Ariſtotle was not content with confining himſelf to the conſideration of plants or quadrupeds only, but took the boldeſt excurſions into univerſal nature, ſtill omitting things very minute or common, as unneceſſary

ſary to be deſcribed, or unworthy the readers attention. The labours of Pliny were drawn up on a plan ſtill more comprehenſive: he endeavoured to embrace all nature, and every art; the hiſtory of the heavens, and the earth, of plants, animals, and minerals, of all that could inſpire pleaſure, or obviate neceſſity.

It may well excite ſurprize, how the moderns have come to reject a plan of hiſtory, at once ſo uſeful and entertaining, and inſtead of deſcribing nature, have purſued her through dry ſyſtems of their own invention. In ſome meaſure therefore to reduce natural hiſtory to its ancient and moſt uſeful form, we have undertaken the following compilation, in which, tho' we cannot arrogate the honours of any new diſcovery, yet we hope, the reader will find that we have arranged the diſcoveries of others with judgement, and deſcribed the objects of nature with accuracy. In literature,

as in other employments, there muſt be ſome willing to give up their more ambitious claims, content with being obſcurely ſerviceable.

As our deſign therefore was, not to ſeek for new objects in nature, but to arrange thoſe already known; not to excite public attention by our own diſcoveries, but to collect the diſcoveries of others; we have here drawn from a great variety of relations whatever has been thought remarkable in the hiſtory of our earth, and its inhabitants; we have compriſed in a few volumes that learning which lay concealed in foreign languages, or diſperſed in books of erudition, to which many readers have as little acceſs as to the diſtant countries they deſcribe. We have here endeavoured to give a juſt and lively repreſentation of all that is brought forth in the regular courſe of production, all that has been produced uncommon and monſtrous; and all that man has contributed towards

wards altering the uſual courſe of operation. We have ſuppreſſed however the deſcription of thoſe objects with which every reader muſt be acquainted, and while other naturaliſts attempt to deſcribe all the objects of nature with the moſt diſguſting prolixity, we have ſelected only ſuch parts as are uſeful from their importance, or ſtriking from their infrequency.

We were hindered by the compaſs which we allotted to our undertaking to enter into the intricacies of ſcience, or to purſue the phantoms of ſpeculation; we wrote for ſuch as have learned to deſpiſe the vain parade of literature, and are willing to acquire knowledge without the painful forms of initiation. To ſuch therefore we promiſe an abridgment of the moſt amuſing and uſeful parts of learning, arranged in the moſt uniform method, yet replete with the moſt entertaining variety. Nor do we fear being taxed with arrogance in our profeſſions,

ſince we claim only the merit of compiling, not of producing what we offer; the mine has been diſcovered by others, we only attempt to purify the ore.

However, few, except ſuch as have laboured at a compilation of this kind, are proper judges of the difficulty of the undertaking. It does not readily appear to every reader, how many books are to be conſulted, and what heaps of learned lumber are to be waded through, in order to eſtabliſh a ſingle fact, or to confute an inveterate error. A competent ſkill in criticiſm is required in ſuch works, to aſcertain the degree of credit to be given to ſome accounts, when oppoſed by contradictory relations. Some ſhare of judgment is neceſſary in determining what objects in the general groupe of nature deſerve a minute deſcription. Some knowledge of our own language is requiſite in giving an uniformity of ſtyle to a work drawn as this is, from authors entirely neglectful

ful of the arts of expreſſion. But in a particular manner an intimate acquaintance with the lateſt and beſt travellers is abſolutely neceſſary, ſince the manners of mankind, and the face of nature are every hour altering, and like the figures in a *camera obſcura*, even while under the pencil, the colours are continually changed, ſo that new deſcriptions are ever riſing. How far we have united in this performance thoſe requiſites of labour, judgment and learning, muſt be ſubmitted to the deciſion of candour; it is ſufficient for us to ſhew here, that before we entred upon our taſk, we were appriſed of the difficulty that attended ſuch an undertaking. In ſhort, the reader muſt judge for himſelf, whether this be not a more comprehenſive and amuſing ſyſtem of natural knowledge, than former works of this kind; all that we can aſſert without the appearance of a boaſt, is, that it is much leſs expenſive than any that has been hitherto offered to the public. Sincerity there-

fore

fore needs little ceremony; we here offer a cheap work, that contains in a ſmall compaſs the ſubſtance of a library, and we deſire encouragement no farther than as the purchaſer may find his own advantage connected with ours.

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THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART DISPLAYED; IN A TOUR through the WORLD.

PART. I.
Of EUROPE.

CHAP. I.
Of GREAT BRITAIN *and* IRELAND.

SECT. I.
A General Account of Great Britain *and* Ireland.

GREAT BRITAIN is an iſland in the weſtern ocean, ſituated between 50 and 59 degrees of north latitude, and between 6° 20′ weſt, and 2° eaſt longitude. The greateſt length of this iſland, from its ſouthern extremity at the Lizard Point in Cornwall, to its northern extremity at Caithneſs, is 622 miles;

and its greateſt breadth, from its moſt weſtern part, the Land's End in Cornwall, to its moſt eaſtern part, the South Foreland in Kent, is 285 miles.

The moſt general diviſion of the kingdom of Great Britain is into South and North Britain. South Britain comprehends England and Wales, and North Britain comprehends Scotland. South Britain is divided into fifty-two ſhires or counties; of which there are forty in England, and twelve in Wales.

The ſhires or counties of England are, Bedfordſhire, Berkſhire, Buckinghamſhire, Cambridgſhire, Cheſhire, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derbyſhire, Devonſhire, Dorſetſhire, Durham, Eſſex, Glouceſterſhire, Hampſhire, Herefordſhire, Hertfordſhire, Huntingtonſhire, Kent, Lancaſhire, Leiceſterſhire, Lincolnſhire, Middleſex, Monmouthſhire, Norfolk, Northamptonſhire, Northumberland, Nottinghamſhire, Oxfordſhire, Rutlandſhire, Shropſhire, Somerſetſhire, Staffordſhire, Suffolk, Surry, Suſſex, Warwickſhire, Weſtmoreland, Wiltſhire, Worceſterſhire, and Yorkſhire. Each of theſe forty counties ſends two knights of the ſhire to repreſent it in parliament.

The ſhires of Wales are, Angleſea, Brecknockſhire, Caermarthenſhire, Caernarvonſhire, Cardiganſhire, Denbighſhire, Flintſhire, Glamorganſhire, Merionethſhire, Montgomeryſhire, Pembrokeſhire, and Radnorſhire; each of

of theſe twelve counties ſends one knight of the ſhire to repreſent it in parliament.

North Britain is divided into the following thirty-three ſhires, counties, or other diviſions: Aberdeenſhire, Airſhire, Argyleſhire, Bamffſhire, Berwickſhire, Buteſhire, Caithneſsſhire, Clackmannanſhire, Cromartyſhire, Dumbartonſhire, Dumfriesſhire, Edinburghſhire, Elginſhire, Fifeſhire, Forfarſhire, Haddingtonſhire, Inverneſsſhire, Kincardinſhire, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, Kinroſsſhire, Lanerkſhire, Linlithgowſhire, Nairnſhire, Stewartry of Orkney and Zetland, Peeblesſhire, Perthſhire, Renfrewſhire, Roſsſhire, Roxburghſhire, Selkirkſhire, Sterlingſhire, Sutherlandſhire, and Wigtounſhire. Theſe thirty-three ſhires chuſe thirty repreſentatives to ſit in the parliament of Great Britain; Buteſhire and Caithneſsſhire chuſing alternately, as do Nairnſhire and Cromartyſhire, and Clackmannanſhire and Kinroſsſhire.

England contains the following twenty-five cities: the city of Ely in Cambridgſhire; the city of Cheſter in Cheſhire; the city of Carliſle in Cumberland; the city of Exeter in Devonſhire; the city of Durham in the county of the ſame name; the city of Glouceſter in Glouceſterſhire; the city of Wincheſter in Hampſhire; the city of Hereford in Herefordſhire; the cities of Rocheſter and Canterbury in Kent; the city of Lincoln in Lincolnſhire; the cities of London and Weſtminſter in Middleſex; the

city of Norwich in Norfolk; the city of Peterborough in Northamptonſhire; the city of Oxford in Oxfordſhire; the cities of Bath, Briſtol, and Wells, in Somerſetſhire; the city of Litchfield in Staffordſhire; the city of Chicheſter in Suſſex; the city of Coventry in Warwickſhire; the city of Worceſter in Worceſterſhire; the city of Saliſbury in Wiltſhire; and the city of York in Yorkſhire. Each of theſe twenty-five cities ſends two citizens to repreſent it in parliament, except the city of Ely, which ſends none: the city of London, the metropolis of Britain, has four repreſentatives in parliament. Beſides theſe twenty-five cities, there are in England 167 boroughs, which ſend each two burgeſſes to parliament; and five boroughs, each of which ſends one only. There are alſo eight cinque ports, which are thoſe of Haſtings, Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hythe, Rye, Winchelſea, and Seaford, each of which ſends two members to parliament, who are ſtiled Barons of the Cinque Ports.

In England there are two univerſities, thoſe of Oxford and Cambridge, which ſend each two repreſentatives to parliament.

Wales contains the four following cities: the city of Bangor in Caernarvonſhire; the city of St. Aſaph in Flintſhire; the city of Llandaff in Glamorganſhire; and the city of St. David's in Pembrokeſhire. It muſt, however, be obſerved, that theſe are called cities in virtue only of their giving names to biſhoprics;

A Prospect of the City of EDINBURGH.

ſhoprics; for they are not incorporated, nor do they ſend any repreſentatives to parliament. But Wales has twelve boroughs, each of which ſends one member to the Britiſh parliament.

Scotland contains four cities: Edinburgh, Glaſgow, Aberdeen, and St. Andrews, each of which is an univerſity. Including the cities, Scotland has ſixty-five royal boroughs, beſides Edinburgh, the capital of the antient kingdom of Scotland. Edinburgh ſends one repreſentative to parliament; but the boroughs together ſend no more than fourteen repreſentatives.

To the Britiſh houſe of commons England ſends 489 members, Wales 24, and Scotland 45, in all 558; and the whole body of the peerage of Scotland is repreſented by ſixteen peers, who are elected every new parliament at Edinburgh by the Scotiſh nobility to ſit in the Britiſh houſe of lords.

The principal rivers in South Britain are, 1. The Thames, which riſes in Glouceſterſhire, and runs eaſtward through Wiltſhire, Oxfordſhire, Berkſhire, Buckinghamſhire, Surry, Middleſex, Eſſex, and Kent, and paſſing by the cities of Oxford, Weſtminſter and London, diſcharges itſelf into the German ocean eaſt of Graveſend, a market town of Kent, twenty-two miles from London.

2. The

2. The Medway, which riſes in the Weald of Suſſex, and running eaſtward through Kent, and paſſing by the city of Rocheſter, divides into two ſtreams, one of which runs north into the æſtuary of the Thames, and is called the Weſt Swale, and the other runs eaſt into the ſame æſtuary, and is called the Eaſt Swale; and the country, included between theſe two arms, is called the iſle of Shepey.

3. The Severn, which is eſteemed the ſecond river in England, riſes in Montgomeryſhire in Wales, and running through Shropſhire, Worceſterſhire and Glouceſterſhire, and paſſing by the cities of Worceſter and Glouceſter, falls into that part of the weſtern ſea called the Briſtol channel, not far from the city of Briſtol.

4. The Trent, which is eſteemed the third river in England, riſes in Staffordſhire, and dividing that county nearly into two equal parts, runs through Derbyſhire, Nottinghamſhire and Lincolnſhire; and being joined by the Ouſe, and ſeveral other rivers towards the mouth, obtains the name of the Humber, and falls into the German ocean.

Other conſiderable rivers of South Britain are, the Cam, the Tyne, the Tweed, the Tees, the Eden, the Avon, the Derwent, the Ribble, the Merſey, and the Dee.

The principal rivers in North Britain are, the Forth, the Clyde, the Tay, the Spey, the Don, and the Dee.

The

The air of South Britain is not ſo cold in winter, nor ſo hot in ſummer, as is the air of countries upon the continent that lie under the ſame parallels of latitude: but then the air of this country is not ſo pure, nor is the weather ſo clear or ſettled as it is upon the continent.

In Scotland the air is much colder than it is in England, but then it is clearer and more healthy; and the weather is more conſtant and ſettled.

Towards the ſouth, England chiefly conſiſts of little fruitful hills and vallies, champaign fields, incloſed grounds, arable, paſture, and meadow, woods, foreſts, parks, and chaces agreeably intermixed. Towards the north, particularly in Derbyſhire, and upon the borders of Scotland, it is more mountainous. Wales is very mountainous, and yet a very plentiful country; the hills feed vaſt herds of cattle, and afford rich lead and coal mines; and the ſeas abound with fiſh.

In the ſouth part of this iſland, the ſoil is generally clay: this ſoil produces good wheat and beans; and the gravelly and ſandy ſoils excellent barley and oats. The county of Kent is famous for cherries; Herefordſhire and Devonſhire afford the greateſt plenty of apples for cyder; Eſſex and Cambridgeſhire are remarkable for the production of ſaffron; Bedfordſhire and Buckinghamſhire for woad; and Kent and Eſſex for hops. The timber growing

ing in this part of the iſland is generally oak, aſh, elm, beech, and walnut-trees.

Among the animals in South Britain, common to all the other countries in Europe, the oxen are, perhaps, the largeſt and the beſt; the ſheep are eſteemed both for their fleeces and their fleſh; the horſes for the ſaddle and the chace are beautiful, and well proportioned; the draught horſes are ſcarce to be matched any where: of theſe the Britiſh cavalry conſiſts, which is reckoned the beſt for charging in the world.

No country in the world abounds with greater variety of excellent ſea and river fiſh than Great Britain; the principal advantages Scotland can boaſt of, are its fiſheries, particularly the herring, cod and ſalmon fiſheries, which, under proper management, might prove a mine of infinite wealth to the whole iſland, and might add more to its ſtrength and ſuperiority at ſea than its whole foreign traffic, by proving a conſtant nurſery of hardy ſeamen.

As to the minerals of this country, the tin mines in Cornwall are reputed the beſt in the world. Here are alſo mines of lead, copper, iron, and ſome of ſilver; ſome very good quarries of free ſtone, and ſome of marble. Fuller's earth, which is of ſingular uſe in the cloathing trade, is peculiar to this iſland. Several counties abound with coals, and others with alum and ſalt pits.

Scotland,

Scotland, being a more mountainous country, is in point of fertility much inferior to England: the Low-lands are, in general, very fruitful pleaſant countries, producing the ſame grain that England does. Scotland abounds in good timber, particularly oak and fir. Hemp and flax ſucceed very well in this country; and here may be had all the materials neceſſary for building and equipping a navy.

North Britain abounds in ſmall neat cattle and ſheep; as alſo in ſmall horſes, which are, however, very hardy.

In the hills of Scotland are found the ſame minerals with thoſe in England, except tin, of which there appears to be no conſiderable mines in this part of the iſland.

Ireland is an iſland in the weſtern ocean, ſituated between 51 and 56 degrees of north latitude, and between 5 and 10 degrees weſt longitude. It is ſeparated from Great Britain by St. George's or the Iriſh channel on the eaſt; and the diſtance from cape Redboy, in the county of Antrim in Ireland, to that part of the continent of Britain, called Kintyre, in Wigtounſhire in Scotland, is no more than fifteen miles. The greateſt length of this iſland, from its ſouthern extremity, at Miſſenhead, in the county of Cork, to its northern extremity, at Fairhead, in the county of Antrim, is about 285 miles; its greateſt breadth, from its moſt weſtern part, in the county of Mayo, to its moſt

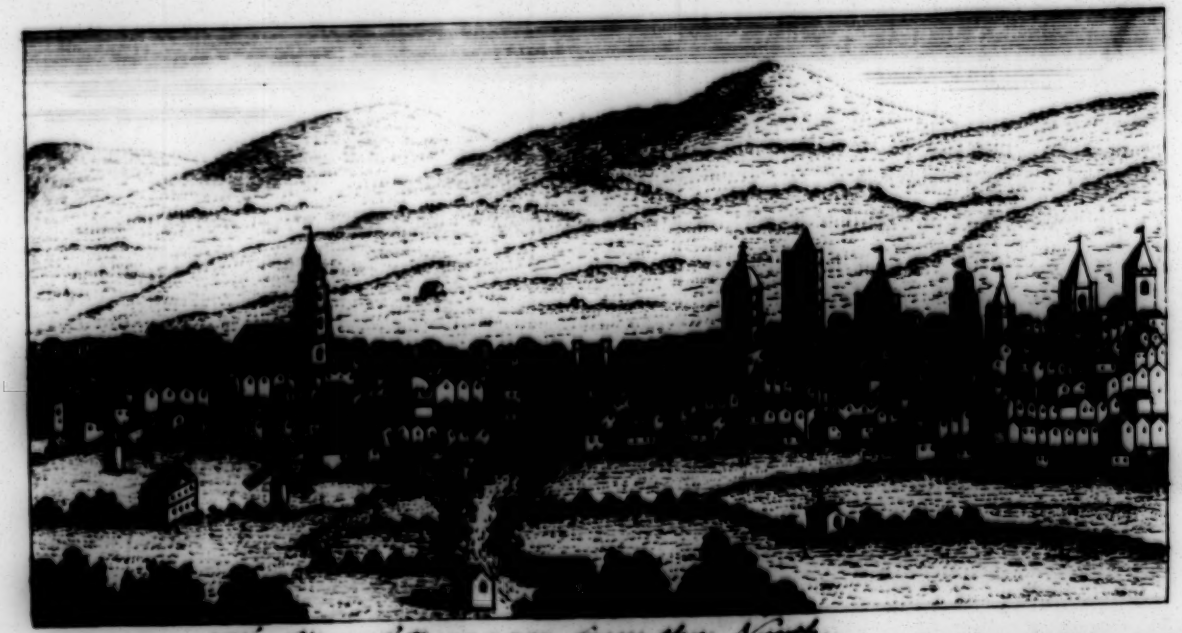
moſt eaſtern part, in the county of Down, is 152 miles; and its circumference is reckoned at about 1400 miles.

The moſt general diviſion of Ireland is into the four following provinces: Ulſter, Leinſter, Munſter and Connaught.

It is ſubdivided into thirty-two counties, of which the province of Ulſter contains the county of Donnagal, or Tyrconnel, the county of Londonderry, the county of Antrim, the county of Tyrone, the county of Fermanagh, the county of Armagh, the county of Down, the county of Monaghan, and the county of Cavan. The province of Leinſter contains the counties of Lowth, Longford, Eaſtmeath, Weſtmeath, Dublin, Kildare, King's County, Queen's County, Wicklow, Catherlogh, Wexford, and Kilkenny. The province of Munſter contains the counties of Waterford, Tipperary, Cork, Limerick, Kerry, and Clare; and the province of Connaught contains the counties of Galway, Roſcommon, Mayo, Sligo, and Leitrim.

The principal city in each of the four provinces of Ireland is, the city of Londonderry, in the province of Ulſter; the city of Dublin, in the province of Leinſter; the city of Cork, in the province of Munſter; and that of Galway, in the province of Connaught.

The



The City of Dublin from the North.

BIBLIOTHECA · BODLEIANA

The city of Dublin is an archbiſhopric, an univerſity, and the metropolis of the kingdom of Ireland.

In Ireland there is a parliament, conſiſting of a houſe of lords and a houſe of commons, like the parliament of Great Britain: the houſe of lords conſiſts of the peers of the kingdom of Ireland, who are generally about 150 in number, including twenty-two biſhops; and the repreſentatives of the commons of Ireland are in number about 300.

The principal river in Ireland is the Shannon, which riſes from a lake, called Loch Allen, in the county of Leitrim: it runs ſouth-weſt, and dividing the province of Connaught from thoſe of Leinſter and Munſter, after a courſe of more than 200 miles, falls into the weſtern ocean, at a bay called Shannon Mouth, which is about ten miles broad. Other conſiderable rivers of this iſland are, the Boyne, the Liffy, the Lee, the Blackwater, and the Sure.

The air of this iſland is nearly the ſame with that of ſuch parts of Britain as lie under the ſame parallel of latitude, only in ſeveral parts of Ireland it is more groſs and impure, which is occaſioned by the many lakes and marſhes with which this country abounds. The ſoil is very fruitful, but chiefly conſiſts of meadow and paſture ground. The bogs of this country are very good meadow land, after they are

drained; and here is ſtill much more land fit for corn than is cultivated: the ſoil is excellent for hemp and flax; but there is no produce of this country more eſteemed than its wool. The cattle are generally ſmall. There is a very good herring fiſhery on that part of the Iriſh coaſt next to Scotland, and a good cod fiſhery on the ſouth coaſt.

Here are ſome tin, lead and iron mines: the iron mines are very conſiderable, and conſiſt of three ſorts, the rock mine, the bog mine, and the mountain mine.

SECT.

SECT. II.

A Particular Account of the moſt curious natural Productions of Great Britain *and* Ireland, *and the reſt of the* Britiſh *Iſlands; including very extraordinary, monſtrous, and unnatural Productions in the animal, vegetable, and foſſil kingdoms; of remarkable mountains and caverns; of medicinal and other ſingular ſprings; and of other ſtriking objects of curioſity.*

ANIMALS.

AS the birds, beaſts, fiſhes, and inſects, peculiar to any country, are generally known to its inhabitants, it is natural to ſuppoſe that there are but very few animals in this iſland, an account of which would much gratify the curioſity of an Engliſh reader; for which reaſon it is proper this article ſhould be ſhort, in proportion as it affords but ſmall matter of entertainment.

The principal objects of curioſity peculiar to Britain, in the animal world, ſeem to be confined to the family of birds, of which there are ſome remarkable for ſingularities, that cannot fail of exciting the attention of the curious.

It is obſerved, that, about Royſton, a market town of Hertfordſhire, there are crows which have ſome white feathers about their breaſts

and wings, and in this particular differ from all other crows in these islands.

In a particular family near Highworth, a market town of Wiltshire, is preserved an uncommon breed of geese, which grow to so very extraordinary a size, that each of them weighs from twenty to thirty pounds.

The periodical rendezvous of swallows along the coast of Suffolk, from Orfordness to Yarmouth, is very extraordinary: for about the end of summer, an incredible number of these birds gather here into a body, where they wait the first northerly wind, to transport themselves out of Britain, probably to some warmer climate. They are sometimes wind-bound for several days; but it no sooner blows fair than they all take wing together, and never appear till the following spring, when they arrive here in vast bodies, and from hence distribute themselves all over Britain.

The rocks off St. David's Head, in Pembrokeshire in Wales, called the Bishop and his Clerks, are once or twice a year the resort of great flights of several sorts of birds, among which are the Razor-Bill, Puffin, and Harry bird: they visit these rocks commonly about Christmas, and stay a week or more; and they return again in April, about the time of incubation, and leave the rocks before August: it is remarkable, that these birds constantly come to the rocks and leave them in the night: for,

in

The BASS ISLAND.

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

in the evening, when they are about to depart, the rocks ſhall be covered with them, and, in the morning, not a bird to be ſeen: on the other hand, at the ſeaſon when they return, not a bird ſhall appear in the evening, and the next morning the rocks ſhall be full of them: ſome of theſe birds hatch their eggs upon the bare rocks, without any neſt, and ſome hatch them in holes like rabbit holes.

In the Frith of Forth, near Edinburgh, about a mile from the ſhore, is a rock, or ſmall iſland, called the Baſs *, which has a few inhabitants; and, in May and June, it is reſorted by an incredible number of wild geeſe, diſtinguiſhed by the name of Solan geeſe. They generally arrive in one or two bodies: the principal body is preceded by ſome few of their number, called Scouts, and ſuppoſed to be detached by the reſt to view the iſland, and to mark out their ſeveral habitations, or the places

* This iſland, which is about a mile round, riſes above the level of the ſea to a conſiderable height, in form of a cone. It is inacceſſible on all ſides, except by one narrow paſſage, at the top of which there was formerly a fort, mounted with cannon, which has been neglected ever ſince the revolution. At that time, it was ſurpriſed by ſome of King James's party, who made ſuch a defence for him, that this was the laſt place taken in the three kingdoms. At the top of this rock is a ſpring of water, which ſupplied the garriſon; and towards the bottom, about low water mark, the tides have worn a hole almoſt through it.

for building their neſts in the ſides of the rock. After theſe birds arrive upon the iſland, the inhabitants take care to give them no diſturbance, till they have built their neſts; after which they are not to be frightened away by any noiſe whatever: they lay but one egg, which they fix ſo dexterouſly to a point of the rock, in the middle of the neſt, that, if it be once removed, it is impoſſible to fix it again. This egg they hatch, by holding it under one foot; and they ſeldom leave it till it is hatched. The young are of an aſh colour, which, as they arrive to maturity, changes to a good white. They are exceeding fat, and their fleſh has a ſtrong flavour of the herring, upon which they chiefly feed. They have a long neck like a crane, and a ſtrong ſharp bill, about four inches in length, with which they ſtrike ſo violently at their prey, that it ſometimes ſticks faſt in a board, baited for that purpoſe with a herring; and, being thus faſt, they are often taken before they can diſengage themſelves. The inhabitants of the iſland carry on a ſort of trade in theſe fowls, which are bought as well for their feathers as their fleſh. The young are taken from their neſts by one ſlung in a rope, and let down the ſides of the rock. Theſe birds leave this place in September; but whither they retire for the winter is not known *.

Several

* Thoſe birds, which, at certain ſtated ſeaſons of the year, remove from certain countries, and, at other ſtated times, return to them again, are called

Several of the weſtern iſles of Scotland are alſo frequented, in like manner, and at the ſame

called Birds of Paſſage; ſuch are the Solan geeſe, the ſtork, the ſwallow, the nightingale, the martin, the woodcock, the quail, and many other ſpecies. The places to which theſe birds retire on their leaving the countries in which they have made their abode, for a certain ſeaſon, not having ever been perfectly known, ſome have formed idle conjectures of their not going away, but remaining torpid in hollow trees, in caverns, and under water: but theſe are too abſurd to gain credit with the thinking part of the world; and their whole journey ſeems directed by inſtinct towards ſuch parts of the world as will afford them food, when that from whence they depart will no longer do ſo: this want of food ſeems in all the ſpecies to be the chief reaſon of their departure; and, the plenty of it in an after-ſeaſon, that of their return from a place which then, perhaps, affords it no more.

The generality of birds that remain the winter with us have ſtrong bills, or are enabled to feed on what they can find at that ſeaſon: thoſe which leave us have uſually very ſlender bills, and their food is the inſects of the fly kind, which, diſappearing toward the approach of winter, compel them to ſeek for them in regions where they may be found; and the length of the wings of the generality of theſe birds enables them to prey flying, if there be food for them in their way, and to continue a long time on the wing without reſt.

The various conjectures about the places to which they retire are owing to want of ocular teſtimony;

ſame ſeaſon, by vaſt numbers of Solan geeſe, particularly the iſlands of St. Kilda, Soa, and Borera.

timony; but if we conſider the vaſt tract of lands, yet unknown to us, we cannot doubt but there may be many places for them, in which we can have no opportunities of finding them. But the moſt probable conjecture ſeems, that the places to which they retire lie in the ſame latitude, in the ſouthern hemiſphere, as the places from whence they depart; where the ſeaſons reverting, they may enjoy the like agreeable temperature of the air. And if theſe places are ſuppoſed to be divided from them by too large ſeas, why may not ſome other part of the ſouthern hemiſphere, which are leſs diſtant, ſerve their turn? This certainly ſeems much more reaſonable than that they ſhould remain on our ſide of the northern tropic, within a few degrees of which, at the winter ſolſtice, it is ſo cold as frequently to produce ſnow, which, by diſperſing ſuch inſects, as birds, that feed upon the wing, ſubſiſt on, muſt deſtroy them, were they not to remove to thoſe warmer climates, where they may ſtill find food.

The manner of the birds of paſſage, journeying to their ſouthern abode, may vary according to the different ſtructures of their bodies, and their power of ſupporting themſelves in the air. Thoſe birds, with ſhort wings, ſuch as the Red Start, Black Cap, &c. though they are incapable of ſuch long flights as the ſwallows, or of flying with ſuch celerity, yet may paſs to leſs diſtant places, and by ſlower movements. Swallows and cuckows may perform their paſſage in a very ſhort time; but, there is for them no neceſſity for ſpeed, ſince every day's

Borera. The inhabitants of these little islands, the two last of which are not above a mile in circum-

day's passage affords them an increase of warmth, and a continuance of food.

Providence, which has guided the defenceless animals, in many other instances, to the safest methods of performing their necessary works, may have instructed many of these birds, which have the shorter passages to make, or places to stop at by the way, to fly only in the night, that they may be the more secure from birds of prey; and the same instinct that directs these birds to depart to distant countries, doubtless also directs them to the shortest way, and sends them to the narrowest cuts, not the wider seas to cross.

Among the birds of passage, we have some also which come to us in the autumn, at the time when the summer birds are leaving us; and go from us again at the spring, at the time when these return: these, however, are only four kinds; the Fieldfare, the Red Wing, the Woodcock, and the Snipe; and of these, the two last often continue with us through the summer, and breed; so that the two first are the only kinds that certainly leave us at the approach of spring; retiring to more northern parts of the continent, where they live the summer and breed; and, at the return of winter, are driven southerly from those frigid climes in search of food, which there the ice and snow must deprive them of. There are many others also, particularly of the duck or wading kind, that breed and make their summer abode in the desolate and fenny parts of our island; and when the severity

of

circumference, annually take above 20,000 of theſe birds, which they keep in ſtore-houſes,

of our winter deprives them of their food, neceſſity forces them to retire towards the ſea in numerous flights, where they find water unfrozen, and where they remain till the return of ſummer: but theſe cannot properly be called birds of paſſage.

It ſeems pretty evident, from the whole, that the ſummer birds of paſſage leave us only in ſearch of a more warm climate, and a greater plenty of food; both which advantages they procure to themſelves by their alternate change of climate; but the migration of the winter birds of paſſage is not ſo eaſily accounted for, ſince there is no ſuch apparent neceſſity of their leaving us, either on the ſcore of food or climate.

The place of the ſummer retirement of theſe birds is Sweden, and ſome other countries about the ſame latitude; but as they would find theſe places too cold and deſtitute of proviſion, were they to haſten immediately to them, on their departure from us, they journey along gradually, and prolong their paſſage through the more moderate countries of Germany and Poland; by which means they do not arrive at their northern habitations, where they are to paſs the ſummer, and where they breed, till the ſeverity of the cold is ſo far abated, as to render it pleaſing to them, and there is proper food for them; and when they reviſit us the following winter, their journey is performed in the ſame leiſurely manner. Sweden, and the other countries, whence they come to us, ſeem the proper home of theſe birds, ſince there they were bred;

houſes, built for that purpoſe; and their eggs they preſerve ſome months in the aſhes of peat. The eggs they eat raw, and eſteem them a good pectoral; the fat of theſe geeſe is an excellent vulnerary; and a pudding made of it, and boiled in water-gruel, they reckon a ſpecific againſt coughs. Theſe birds are leſs than the land geeſe: whereas thoſe of the Baſs are bigger. They will fly above thirty leagues to fiſh for herring, and return to their neſts in the rocks with five or ſix entire in their gorges, which they caſt up to feed their young. They go in queſt of food, and hatch by turns: they ſleep with their heads under their wings, and always have one to keep watch, which, if the fowler happens to ſurpriſe, the reſt of the flock are eaſily taken by the neck, one after another. It is ſaid, that in ſome of their neſts were found a red coat, a braſs ſun-dial, arrows, and Molucca beans.

In theſe iſlands there is a remarkable bird, called the Fulmar, of a grey colour, and about the ſize of a moor hen. It has a ſtrong bill, with wide noſtrils, and is ſuppoſed to pick its food out of whales at ſea, the fleſh of which, together with ſorrel, is found in its neſt. This bird, when any one comes near it, ſpouts out

bred; and the journey they take to us being only for a warmer climate and a plenty of food, it is no wonder, that when theſe benefits are to be expected again in their native place, they return to it. PHILOSOPH. TRANS. No. 483.

of

of its bill a quantity of pure oil, which the natives, when they catch the fowl with gins, have a method of receiving in veſſels; and not only burn it in lamps, but uſe it medicinally as a remedy for rheumatic pains, to diſcuſs tumors, and for purging and vomiting.

In the Orkney iſlands is found a ſpecies of geeſe, called the Bernacle, or Clakis, a bird conſiderably ſmaller than the common gooſe, but larger than the Duck, and remarkable for having been ſuppoſed by Gerard, and ſome other authors, the production of a peculiar ſpecies of ſhell-fiſh, called the Bernacle ſhell, found on decayed wood that lies about the ſea ſhores. The love of wonderful obſervations raiſed this firſt account of the bird's being produced from a ſhell-fiſh, that uſually adhered to old wood, into the ſtory of that ſhell's growing upon a tree in manner of its fruit. Thus were the animal and vegetable kingdoms confounded; and it was pretended, that ſuch of theſe fruits as fell on land came to nothing, but ſuch as fell into the ſea, (for they aſſure us, the tree grew no where but on the ſhores) diſcloſed living animals, which at firſt were rude and imperfect, but by degrees grew to the perfect form and ſize of this bird. The whole matter that gave origin to this ſtory is, that the ſhell-fiſh, ſuppoſed to have this wonderful production, uſually adhere to old wood, and that they have a kind of fibrils hanging out of them, which, in ſome degree, reſemble feathers of ſome bird: from this ſlight origin aroſe a ſtory, that they

they contained real birds. What grew on trees, people ſoon aſſerted to be the fruit of trees; and from ſtep to ſtep the ſtory gained credit with the hearers, till Gerard, a man in the reſt of candour and veracity, declares, that what he ſpeaks of them is what his eyes have ſeen, and his hands have handled; though not one ſyllable of his account is true.

Before the South promontory of the Iſle of Man, a conſiderable iſland ſituated between Great Britain and Ireland, there is a ſmaller iſland, called the *Calf of Man*, reſorted to at a particular ſeaſon of the year by a vaſt number of ſea fowl, called puffins, that breed there in the holes of rabbits, which quit their habitations to theſe ſtrangers during that ſeaſon. About the middle of Auguſt, when the young puffins are ready to take wing, the inhabitants of this iſland have a method of catching them in ſuch quantities, that between four and five thouſand of theſe birds are taken every year, part of which are conſumed by the inhabitants themſelves, and part pickled and ſent abroad as preſents.

The manner of taking ducks, mallards, teals, widgeons, and other wild fowl in decoys about Crowland in Lincolnſhire, and ſome other fenny parts of that county, may be thought curious. There are ſeveral large ponds in which decoy ducks are bred ſo very tame, that they feed at hand: theſe decoy ducks take flight from time to time, and, after an abſence

of five or ſix weeks, return with numerous flocks of fowl from foreign countries, which they conduct to the ſeveral ponds to which they belong. The ſides of theſe ponds are ſhaded by trees and hedges, placed very cloſe together, and are wider at one end than at the other. When thoſe, who manage the decoy, perceive that a flock is arrived, they feed them without alarming them, by throwing corn over the hedge into the water; in the mean time, a large net is ſpread at the broad end of the pond; the mouth is kept open by the branches of the trees, and the net, which is two or three hundred yards long, and grows gradually narrower towards the other end, is extended ſo as to be open all the way; the corn is then thrown ſo as to conduct the birds nearer and nearer to this net, which, at length, being conducted by the decoy ducks, they enter. When they are got a conſiderable way into the net, a dog is thrown into the water, who ſwims towards the net, and makes the ſtrangers take wing, but being beaten down by the net, they advance forward into the purſe, at the ſmall end, where they are taken by hand.

Such being the moſt ſtriking peculiarities in the natural hiſtory of the animals of this country, notice ſhall be taken in the next place of the moſt extraordinary, monſtrous, and unnatural productions of the animal world, to be met with in the records of Great Britain, according to the ſcheme of this work.

One of the moſt extraordinary and unaccountable phenomena in nature ſeems to be the circumſtance of living animals being found included in the middle of marble and other ſtone blocks; and yet wonderful as ſuch circumſtances may appear, inſtances, however rare, of the truth of them, are ſo well atteſted in this as well as in other countries, that there is ſcarce any room left for doubt.

In the hall of Chillingham Caſtle near Woller, a market town of Northumberland, there is a marble chimney-piece, with part of a cavity, in which a toad was found alive at the ſawing of the ſtone. The other part of the ſtone, which contains the other part of the cavity, anſwering to the figure and dimenſions of a toad, is a chimney-piece in Horton Caſtle, north of the town of Woller. And at Statfold, not far from Wolverhampton in Staffordſhire, there is a church with a ſteeple, which was repaired upwards of a century ago; and it is recorded upon the teſtimony of many of the inhabitants, then living, that the top ſtone of this ſteeple, being thrown by one of the workmen from the pinnacle into the church yard, broke in two pieces, and diſcovered a living toad in the center of it, which died ſoon after it was expoſed to the air.

Near Newcaſtle under Line, in Staffordſhire, there is a quarry where a ſtone is ſaid to have been dug, in the middle of which, when ſawed aſunder, was found a human ſkull with teeth

in it. And the ſkeleton of a crocodile, fixed in a flat ſtone, now to be ſeen in the muſeum of the Royal Society at London, is ſaid to have been found in ſome place of Lincolnſhire.

In the church at Lamerton, or Lamberton, a village two miles from Taviſtock, a borough town of Devonſhire, are the effigies of Nicholas and Andrew Tremaine, twins, of this pariſh, who in features, ſtature, voice, and every other particular, ſo exactly reſembled each other, that thoſe who knew them beſt, could not always diſtinguiſh them. But this ſimilitude of perſon, however uncommon, was leſs wonderful than the ſympathy that ſubſiſted between them: for, even at a diſtance one from another, they performed the ſame functions, had the ſame appetites and deſires, and ſuffered the ſame pains and anxieties, at the ſame time. Of theſe remarkable perſons, nothing further is related, but that in the year 1663, they were killed together at Newhaven in France: but upon what occaſion, or in what manner, does not appear.

At Okeham in Rutlandſhire, in the year 1619, was born one Jeffrey Hudſon, a man, who when he was ſeven years old, was not above fifteen inches high, though his parents, who had ſeveral other children, of the uſual ſize, were tall and luſty. At that age, he was taken into the family of the Duke of Buckingham; and to divert the court, who, on a pro-

progreſs through this county, were entertained at the Duke's ſeat, at Burley on the hill, he was ſerved up to table in a cold pye. Between the ſeventh and the thirtieth years of his age, he did not advance many inches in ſtature, but ſoon after thirty, he ſhot up to the height of three feet nine inches, which he never exceeded. He was given to Henrietta Maria, conſort of King Charles the firſt, probably at the time when he was ſerved up in the pye; and that princeſs kept him as her dwarf, and is ſaid to have employed him on meſſages abroad. In the civil wars, he was made a captain of horſe in the King's ſervice, and he accompanied the queen his miſtreſs to France, from whence he was baniſhed for killing a brother of Lord Crofts, in a duel on horſeback. He was afterwards taken at ſea by a Turkiſh corſair, and was many years a ſlave in Barbary: but being redeemed, he came to England, and, in 1678, upon ſuſpicion of being concerned in Oates's plot, was taken up and committed priſoner to the gatehouſe in Weſtminſter, where he lay a conſiderable time, but was at laſt diſcharged, and died in 1682.

At Milcomb, ſouth-weſt of Banbury in Oxfordſhire, was born a woman, named Philippa French, who, when married, was not three feet high, though ſtraight and well proportioned.

In the church yard of Wotton, about five miles from Darking, in Surry, was dug up in

the reign of Charles the ſecond, a human ſkeleton, which meaſured nine feet three inches in length.

In the chapel of Clet, in the iſland of Sanda, one of the weſtern iſles of Scotland, is a grave nineteen feet long, in which was found a human ſpine longer than that of a horſe; and the inhabitants have a tradition that a giant was buried in this place, who was ſo tall that he would reach his hand as high as the top of the chapel.

At Doward Hill in the pariſh of Whitchurch, not far from Roſſe in Herefordſhire, ſome men, who were digging, found a cavity which ſeemed to have been arched over, and in it a human ſkeleton, which appeared to have been more than double the ſtature of the talleſt man now known. Theſe bones were, not many years ago, in the poſſeſſion of a ſurgeon at Briſtol in Somerſetſhire.

At Corbridge, near Hexham in Northumberland, ſome human bones are ſaid to have been found, about the cloſe of the laſt century, of ſo prodigious a ſize, that the ſkeleton to which they belonged muſt have been ſeven yards high, the thigh bone meaſuring two yards. And at Ailmouth, in the ſame county, there have been found human bones of as prodigious a ſize as thoſe at Corbridge: but theſe were ſo deep in the ground, that it is thought they had lain there ever ſince the deluge.

At

At Shrewſbury, in Shropſhire, ſome human ſkeletons have been found of ſo ſurpriſing a magnitude, that ſeveral of the teeth meaſured three inches in length, and as much round; and the thigh bones of ſome were three feet long.

At Malden in Eſſex, in November 1750, died Edward Bright, at the age of twenty nine years, then weighing ſix hundred and ſixteen pounds: his waiſtcoat, with great eaſe, was buttoned round ſeven men of an ordinary ſize; and he appears to have been one of the moſt extraordinary inſtances of corpulency ever known.

In the year 1676, the wife of Charles Gays, an innkeeper of the town of Wragby, near Lincoln, in Lincolnſhire, was delivered of a male child with two heads, which lived ſome hours.

A woman of Weremouth, near Sunderland in the county of Durham, being ſafely delivered of a fine boy, was ſeven weeks afterwards, on the nineteenth of April 1744, taken ill, while ſhe was in her uſual health, and employed in her houſhold affairs, and brought to bed of another boy, who was a fine child and likely to live.

At Slymbridge, a little village on the bank of the Severn, about ten miles ſouth of the city of Glouceſter, there is a family of the ſirname

name of Knight, which has been diſtinguiſhed for many generations, by having five fingers and a thumb on each hand.

At Sanghall, near the city of Cheſter, there lived, in the year 1668, a woman aged 72, who had two horns growing out of the right ſide of her head, a little above her ear. When ſhe was eight and twenty years old, an excreſcence grew out of this part of her head which reſembled a wen. After it had continued two and thirty years, it ſhot out into two horns, about three inches long. After they had continued five years, ſhe caſt them, and two more came up in their room. After four years, ſhe caſt theſe, and thoſe which were growing, when this account was taken, had grown four years, and were then looſe.

In the library of the univerſity of Edinburgh, among other natural curioſities, is preſerved a crooked horn, ſeveral inches long, which, in the year 1671, was cut out of a woman's head, who was then 50 years of age, and lived twelve years after this operation.

In the year 1751, a calf was caſt in Cornwall, with two heads conjoined, four ears, four eyes, four noſtrils, two mouths and two back bones from the heads to the end of the ribs, where they grew into one, and were continued ſingle to the tail. This monſter had no more than four legs, but it had two hearts, two livers, and all the inwards double, except the pri-

primæ viæ from the ſtomach downwards, which were ſingle. It lived ſome hours, and cried and lowed with two voices at the ſame time.

In the year 1532, a fiſh was caſt aſhore at Tinmouth, in Northumberland, not of the whale kind, which meaſured, from head to tail, ninety feet, and from back to belly, thirty-four feet: the mouth was upwards of twenty-two feet long, with jaws proportionable: the ribs, which were thirty in number, meaſured each twenty-one feet in length, and a foot and a half round; it had five very large throats, and twenty-five ſmaller paſſages, into three vaſt bellies; it had two fins, each of which was about fifteen feet long, and was a ſufficient load for ten oxen; the eyes were not much larger than thoſe of an ox, but placed at the diſtance of two and twenty feet from each other. Inſtead of teeth, it had plates of a horny ſubſtance, and a tongue about ſeven and twenty feet long; the tail, which was forked, and indented like a ſaw, meaſured ſix and twenty feet in length.

At St. Peter's in the iſle of Thanet, in the county of Kent, a monſtrous fiſh was left on ſhore in the year 1574, which is ſaid to have roared ſo loud, that it was heard at a mile's diſtance. It was ſixty-ſix feet long, and fourteen thick. One of its eyes is ſaid to have been more than ſix horſes could draw in a cart, and its liver to have been two cart loads.

At

At Woolwich near London, a grampus was taken, Auguſt 13, 1627, which meaſured thirty feet long and was five feet thick.

It is ſaid, that in the time of King Henry the firſt, a fiſh was caught in the ſea, near Orfordneſs in Suffolk, by the fiſhermen's nets, which in ſhape exactly reſembled a human body, but was rough and hairy with a picked beard. It was brought alive on ſhore, but ſoon after eſcaped to ſea again, and was never after heard of.

With reſpect to the ſagacity of animals, Mr. Carew, who wrote a Natural Hiſtory of Cornwall, relates, that he was informed by one Parkyns of Saltaſh, a borough town of Cornwall, that he had a dog, which uſed conſtantly to carry victuals from his houſe to a blind maſtiff, that lay in a brake without the town, except on a Sunday; and on that day, inſtead of carrying him his uſual portion, he uſed to conduct him to Parkyns's houſe to dinner, and when the meal was ended, never failed to conduct him back to his cell and covert again.

At Killgarring, in Pembrokeſhire, there is a ſteep cataract of the river Teivy, called the Salmon's Leap, from the admirable dexterity of that fiſh in leaping over the cataract. When a ſalmon, on its way up the river from the ſea, arrives at this cataract, it forms itſelf into a curve, by bending its tail to its mouth; and ſometimes, in order to mount with the greater velo-

velocity, by holding its tail between its teeth; then diſengaging itſelf ſuddenly, like an elaſtic ſpiral violently reflected, it ſprings over the precipice.

Natural hiſtorians produce many inſtances of the deadly antipathy ſome animals have to certain places. It is ſaid, that there are ſome fields, near Whitby in Yorkſhire, over which, if a flock of wild geeſe happen to fly, they ſuddenly drop dead to the ground. It is alſo ſaid, that no rats have ever been ſeen at Hatfield, nor any ſparrows at Lindham, near Hatfield, both in the ſame county.

It is ſaid, that no venomous creature will live in the iſlands of Shetland; and the natives of Vuſt, one of theſe iſlands, affirm, that no cat will live in it.

It is affirmed, that no rat will live in the county of Sutherland, in Scotland, though they abound in Caithneſs, the next county to it; and that, if mice be brought in corn or otherwiſe, to Quedam, one of the weſtern iſles of Scotland, they immediately die.

With reſpect to Ireland, we are aſſured, that no venomous animal will live there, neither ſnake, toad, or ſpider. If theſe are carried over they die, it is ſaid, as ſoon as they come in ſight of the coaſt; nay, it is affirmed, that no ſpider will live in a building of Iriſh oak.

VEGETABLES.

VEGETABLES.

AS no vegetable, peculiar to Great Britain, is reckoned a ſubject of much curioſity, it is apprehended, that an account of the moſt remarkable would yield no great entertainment in a work of this kind to natives of the country; therefore this article ſhall conſiſt only of the moſt diſtinguiſhing peculiarities in the growth of vegetables, found in the Natural Hiſtory of the iſland.

In the garden of the manor-houſe of Wickware, in Glouceſterſhire, is a cheſnut tree, which meaſures nineteen yards, or fifty-ſeven feet in circumference, at the height of ſix feet above the ground, and is ſuppoſed to have been planted in the reign of King John, and about the year 1216.

At Siffivernes, a village near Stevenage, a market town of Hertfordſhire, there ſtood a walnut tree, in the year 1627, which covered ſeventy-ſix poles of ground; but the weight of the boughs was ſuch, as at length cleft the trunk in twain. Mr. Penn, who was at that time lord of the manor, refuſed fifty pounds for it. He had nineteen loads of planks out of it; and a gun-ſtock-maker at London had as much of its wood as coſt ten pounds carriage; and there were thirty loads more of roots and branches.

Near

Near Sheffield, in Yorkſhire, is a park, where, in the laſt century, an oak was cut down, which had 10,000 feet of board in it; and, in the ſame park, another oak was felled, the trunk of which was ſo large, that two men on horſeback, one on each ſide of it, as it lay along upon the ground, could not ſee the crowns of each others hats.

In a field, called Cuckold's Haven, not far from Sandbeck, near Tickhill, in the ſame county, there now grows, or very lately did grow, a yew tree, the ſtem of which is ſtraight and ſmooth, to the height of about ten feet; the branches riſe, one above another, in circles of ſuch exact dimenſions, that they appear to be the effect of art; the ſhoots of each year are exactly conformable to one another, and ſo thick, that the birds can ſcarce find any entrance; its colour is remarkably bright and vivid, which, together with its uncommon figure, gives it, at ſome diſtance, the appearance of a fine artificial tuft of green velvet.

In the hall of Dudley caſtle, about four miles from Wolverhampton, a market town of Staffordſhire, there is a table of one entire oak plank, which was originally ſeventy-two feet nine inches long, and three feet broad, but was reduced to its preſent length of fifty-two feet, to ſuit the hall it ſtands in.

Glaſtonbury, in Somerſetſhire, was once famous for a kind of hawthorn tree, which is reckoned by botaniſts a ſpecies of meſpilus, or

medlar. This tree was believed to have been firſt produced from a ſtaff that Joſeph of Arimathea, who is ſaid to have reſided in this place, ſtuck in the ground. The ſame thorn was thought miraculouſly to bud upon Chriſtmas Day in the morning, flower at noon, and decay at night. It is certain, that there was a tree in the abbey church yard here, which in mild weather uſed to put out ſome bloſſoms about Chriſtmas. After the ſuppreſſion of the abbey, this tree was cut down; but as it is propagated by layers, ſeveral branches of it were planted in the neighbourhood, which continue, in mild weather and a warm expoſure, to bloſſom about the ſame time. It has been propagated in ſeveral other parts of England by ſuperſtitious perſons, who ſtill believe the miracle, though contrary to the experience of every year.

FOSSILS.

FOSSILS.

OF the different minerals produced in Great Britain, there is none more valuable than its tin, which is the peculiar product of the county of Cornwall, and is an important article of trade to the nation in all the foreign markets of the known world. The tin is a whitiſh metal, ſofter than ſilver, but much harder than lead. It is the lighteſt of all the metals, and has this remarkable quality, that when bent, it makes a crackling noiſe. It is leſs ſuſceptible of ruſt than moſt of the other metals, has very little elaſticity, and is ſcarce at all ſonorous. It melts with a much ſmaller degree of fire than any other metal; a heat but a little greater than boiling water being ſufficient to fuſe it. It is the leaſt ſimple of all the metals, being brought by a very ſmall degree of fire to emit ſulphureous fumes in great abundance; the conſequence of which is, that of all metals, this loſes moſt of its weight, and calcines moſt eaſily in the fire.

Filings of tin, thrown into the flame of a candle, take fire, and render the flame blue, emiting a viſible fume, and a ſmell of garlic.

Tin adheres to the reſt of the metals with greater eaſe than any other; and hence it is in continual uſe in covering plates of iron, and lining copper and other metals, to prevent their ruſting, and to ſave the liquids put into them

from taking up any bad qualities from thoſe metals.

This metal is found either collected and fixed, or looſe and detached: it is found collected either in a lode, or in a horizontal layer of ore, called a floor, or interſperſed in grains and bunches in the natural rock. It is found looſe and detached either in ſingle ſeparate ſtones, called ſhodes, or in a continued courſe of ſuch ſtones, called the beuheyl, i. e. the living ſtream: for when a ſtone has no metal in it, the tinners ſay it is dead; or laſtly in a powder by itſelf. A floor is ſometimes found the depth of many fathom; and the ſame ore is ſometimes found in a perpendicular lode for many fathom, and then diffuſed into a floor. The mines, in which there are theſe floors, are very dangerous; for great care muſt be taken to ſupport the vaſt maſs that is undermined, by digging out a horizontal ſtratum of ore, at the depth of many fathoms below: for want of this caution, which cannot be carried into execution without conſiderable expence, the ground, over one of theſe floors, for a conſiderable compaſs, ſunk down, without the leaſt notice, and at once killed and buried all that were below, and, indeed, all that were above within the compaſs of the ground that gave way.

Tin, in a pulveriſed ſtate, is found only upon the banks of creeks and rivers, and open bays,

bays, where it is probably thrown by the water, after having been waſhed from ſome lodes that lie bare to the ſea.

The working of the tin mines is attended with the greateſt labour and difficulty, not only by reaſon of the vaſt depth to which the miners are ſometimes obliged to ſink their ſhafts or pits, even ſo low as threeſcore fathoms; but alſo becauſe the rocks they ſometimes meet with, through which a paſſage is to be cut, are ſo hard, that the workmen can ſcarce dig a foot in a week: the ſoft ſhaking earth of theſe mines is alſo very troubleſome to the miners, on account of the unwholeſome vapours it exhales, and the currents of water that frequently iſſue out from it.

When the ore is dug, and drawn out of the mine, it is broke to pieces with large hammers, and then carried to a ſtamping mill, when it is pounded ſtill ſmaller; and the water paſſing through waſhes away the earthy parts, leaving the metallic ones behind: this done, it is dried in a furnace on iron plates, and ground to powder in a craſing mill; after which it is waſhed again, and dried; and, in this ſtate, the metallic matter is called block tin. To convert it into white tin, or, properly ſpeaking, into metal, it is carried to a furnace, or blowing houſe, where, by means of a charcoal fire, kept up by a huge bellows, worked by water, it is ſmelted, and, when cold, it is forged, be-

ing the laſt operation through which it paſſes in the works *. Copper

* The tinners are, indeed, in many reſpects, a community diſtinct from the other inhabitants of Cornwall. They have an officer, called the Lord Warden, who is appointed to adminiſter juſtice among them, with an appeal to the duke of Cornwall in council, or to the crown. The Lord Warden appoints a Vice Warden, to determine all ſtannary diſputes every month; and he conſtitutes four ſtewards, each for a particular diſtrict, who hold courts every three weeks, and decide by juries of ſix, with an appeal to the Vice Warden, from him to the Lord Warden, and, finally, to the crown. They have alſo a parliament, conſiſting of twenty-four gentlemen tinners; ſix to be choſen for each of the ſtannary diviſions, by the mayor and council of the towns of ſuch diviſions reſpectively. The towns are, Launceſton, Leſtwithiel, Truro and Helſton. The twenty-four perſons thus choſen are called Stannators, and chuſe their ſpeaker, who is approved by the Lord Warden. Whatever is enacted by this body of tinners, with the ſubſequent aſſent of the crown, has all the authority, with reſpect to tin affairs, of an act of the whole legiſlature.

The tinners have ſome holidays peculiar to themſelves, particularly the Thurſday, one clear week before Chriſtmas Day, which they call Jeu-Whyden, or White Thurſday, in commemoration of black tin being firſt melted into white tin in theſe parts; for it was antiently the cuſtom to export the tin ore unmelted. The tinners alſo keep the fifth of March, in honour of St. Piran, a ſaint, who is ſaid to have given their anceſtors ſome very

Copper is no where found richer, or in greater variety of ores, than in Cornwall, tho' the mines have not been worked with much advantage longer than ſixty years. The moſt common ore is of a yellow braſs colour; but there is ſome green, ſome blue, ſome black, ſome grey, and ſome red; the green, blue, and black yield but little; the grey retains more metal than the yellow; and the red more than

very profitable informations relating to the tin manufacture.

When the tin mines in Cornwall began to be worked does not appear from hiſtory. The Phœnicians are ſaid to have traded hither for tin long before the Chriſtian æra; and the antient Britons, if not the Romans, found their account in theſe mines; but they ſeem rather to have been neglected than improved by the Saxons. After the conqueſt of the Normans, the earls of Cornwall had vaſt revenues from the tin mines, particularly Richard, brother to King Henry the Third.

The tinners were afterwards regulated in ſuch a manner as much contributed to encourage the adventurers; a charter having been granted by Edmund, earl Richard's brother, with ſeveral immunities, who alſo framed and ratified, with his own ſeal, the ſtannary laws, laying a certain duty upon the tin, payable to the earls of Cornwall. King Edward the Third confirmed, and even enlarged, their privileges; and erected Cornwall into a duchy, in favour of his ſon, Edward the Black Prince; and, ſince his time, the heirs apparent to the crown of England, if eldeſt ſons, have enjoyed it ſucceſſively.

than the grey. There are beſides, in almoſt all the conſiderable mines, ſmall quantities of malleable copper, which the miners, from its purity, call virgin ore. This is combined and allayed with various ſubſtances; ſometimes with baſe cryſtal, ſometimes with a gravelly clay, and ſometimes with the ruſt of iron: its figure is alſo very various; ſometimes it is in thin plates, ſhaped like leaves; ſometimes it is in drops and lumps; ſometimes branched, fringed, or twiſted into wires; ſometimes it ſhoots into blades, croſſed at the top like a dagger; and ſometimes it has the appearance of hollow filagree: it has alſo been found in powder, little inferior in luſtre to that of gold; in a congeries of combined granules, and ſometimes in ſolid maſſes of ſeveral pounds weight, maturated, unmixed, and highly poliſhed.

The annual income to the county of Cornwall from copper is, at this time, nearly equal to that from tin, and both are ſtill capable of improvement.

The water, in which the copper ore is waſhed, has been lately diſcovered to make blue vitriol of the beſt kind; and the water, which comes from the bottom of the mines, and which is now ſuffered to run off to waſte, is ſo ſtrongly impregnated with copper, that if it was detained in proper receptacles, it would produce great quantities of malleable copper, without any hazard or attendance, and without any other charge than the purchaſe of a much

much leſs quantity of the moſt uſeleſs old iron: for old iron, immerſed in this water, will, in about fourteen days, produce much more than its weight of what is called copper mud; whence a great proportion of pure copper may be obtained.

One ton of iron, being thrown into a drain of a copper mine in Ireland, produced, in about a year, one ton nineteen hundred and an half weight of copper mud; and each ton of mud produced ſixteen hundred weight of the pureſt copper; ſo that in this inſtance the quantity of copper taken out of the drain was much greater than the quantity of iron put in.

In the copper mines of Cornwall, ſilver has been frequently found; and gold, in ſmall quantities, has been diſcovered ſometimes in the tin ore. Cornwall produces alſo iron and lead.

Cornwall abounds with coarſe granites of various colours, and different degrees of continuity. Here are ſome quarries of marble, and a ſtone called the warming ſtone, which, once heated, will continue warm eight or ten hours; and is ſaid to relieve ſeveral kinds of pain, eſpecially that which ariſes from the internal hæmorrhoids. The ſwimming ſtone has alſo been found in a copper mine near Redruth, a town not far from St. Ives Bay, on the north coaſt: it conſiſts of rectilinear lamina, as thin as paper, interſecting each other in all direc-

directions, and leaving unequal cavities between them; a ſtructure which renders the ſtone ſo cellular as to ſwim in water.

Here have been found ſeveral kinds of the aſbeſtos or amiantus, a ſtone ſo fibrous, that linen has been made of it, which fire would not conſume; the art, however, of making linen of this ſtone is now loſt.

Gems of ſeveral kinds have been found in the tin mines of this country, but ſo ſmall as not to be critically examined without a microſcope, particularly topazes, very highly coloured, rubies as red as a carbuncle, hyacinths and amethyſts. Of cryſtals there is great variety, both figured and plain. Another product of this county is ſemi-metal, of which there is a great variety: biſmuth, ſpeltre, zink, naptha, antimony, lapis calaminaris, and molybdæna, or pencil lead; cobalt, a ſubſtance containing arſenic, zaffer and ſmalt; and mundic, called alſo marcaſite, which contains arſenic, ſulphur, vitriol and mercury.

In Devonſhire there are mines of lead, tin, and ſilver. There has indeed been very little tin dug here of late times: yet in the reign of King John, when the tin coinage for the county of Cornwall was farmed at 66 l. 18 s. 4 d. a year, that of Devonſhire lett at one hundred pounds; and although the ſilver mines are not now regarded, yet, in the year 1293, they yielded no leſs than 370 pounds weight of fine ſilver.

ſilver. In the following year, they produced 521 pounds weight, and, in the next year, 700 pounds.

Veins of loadſtone are alſo found in Devonſhire; and, in Cannay Iſle, one of the weſtern iſles of Scotland, there is a high hill, which is ſuppoſed to contain loadſtone; becauſe, it is obſerved, that the needle of the compaſs is always diſordered, as often as ſhips paſs near it.

Lead, though found in various countries, abounds particularly in this country; but of all the lead mines, thoſe of Derbyſhire and Somerſetſhire are the moſt remarkable. In Somerſetſhire is a tract of mountains, called Mendip-hills, which occupy a vaſt ſpace of ground, and are the moſt famous in England, not only for lead but coal mines; but the lead is leſs ſoft, ductile, and fuſible than that of Derbyſhire, and conſequently not ſo proper for ſheeting, becauſe, when melted, it runs into knots. It is therefore generally exported, or caſt into bullets and ſmall ſhot.

The veins of ſome of the lead mines upon theſe hills have been known to run up into the roots of trees, which, notwithſtanding, looked as well at the top as the other trees. The ore in ſome places runs in a vein, and in other places it is found diſperſed in banks and lying between rocks: ſome of it is harder and ſome ſofter. The cleareſt and heavieſt ore is the beſt; and thirty-ſix hundreds of ſuch ore yields about

about a ton of lead. When the miners have gathered a certain quantity of the ore, they beat it ſmall, waſh it in a running ſtream, and ſift it in iron rudders. For melting it, a hearth or furnace, made of clay, or fire ſtone, about five feet high, is ſo ſupported upon poſts of timber, that it may be moved round like a wind-mill, to prevent the inconvenience of having the ſmoke blown upon the workmen: on the hearth are placed ſome young oaken gads, which are kindled with charcoal, and blown with bellows that are worked by the feet: when the hearth is ſufficiently hot, the lead ore is thrown into the fire, where, being melted, it runs down into a ſink that is made at the ſides of the hearth, and from thence it is taken out with an iron ladle, and caſt into forms, which the miners call ſows and pigs.

It is obſerved, that the fumes of the lead produce diſeaſes, which commonly prove mortal to ſuch as are employed in melting it. The owners of cattle, that feed near the places where the lead ore is waſhed, employ perſons on purpoſe to keep them out of the reach of the ſmoke; and, it is ſaid, that no dog, cat, or fowl, or any other animal will live long in the neighbourhood of the places where the lead ore is uſually melted.

It is a cuſtom here, with ſuch miners as live at a diſtance, to leave their ore and tools all night upon the hills, either in the open air, or in ſome ſlight hut, without much apprehen-

ſion

ſon of having them ſtolen away; and if any miner is convicted of a theft of this kind, he is condemned to a ſort of puniſhment, which is called burning of the hill, and is thus performed: The criminal, with his hands and feet at liberty, is ſhut up in one of the little huts erected for keeping the ore and tools, which hut being ſurrounded with dry furze, fern, and other ſuch wood, is ſet on fire, and the man left to make his eſcape as he can, by breaking open his priſon, and ruſhing through the fire: he is beſides ever after excluded from working in the mines of Mendip-hills.

In the coal mines upon theſe hills, there are frequent fire damps, by which many have been killed, and others much burnt and maimed: ſome have been blown up at the mouth of the works, and the turn-beam, which hangs over the ſhaft, has been often torn off the frame by the force of the blaſt*. At Collerton, north eaſt

* Mr. Jeſſop diſtinguiſhes four ſorts of damps in mines. The firſt and moſt common is that whoſe approach the workmen are ſenſible of, by the flame of the candle's becoming orbicular, and leſſening by degrees till it goes quite out; as alſo by their ſhortneſs or difficulty of breathing: thoſe who eſcape ſwooning, ſeldom ſuffer any great harm by this kind; but ſuch as ſwoon away, though they are not quite ſuffocated, yet are tormented with very violent convulſions on their firſt recovery. The ordinary way of cure is, to lay the perſon down on the earth, in a prone poſture, with a

eaſt of Aſhby de la zouch, in Leiceſterſhire, there are ſome coal mines, which, in the reign of

hole dug in the ground under his mouth: if this fail, the miners fill him with good ale; and if that will not do, they judge his caſe deſperate.

The ſecond kind is the peaſe bloom damp, which is ſo called from its ſmell: it never happens but in the ſummer time, and hath never been known to be mortal. The miners in the Peak of Derby, ſuppoſe it to proceed from the multitude of red trefoil flowers, called by them honey-ſuckles, which grow thereabouts in great abundance.

The third kind is the moſt peſtilential, and moſt ſtrange of all, if what is ſaid of it be true: This kind of damp is viſible, and they who pretend to have ſeen it deſcribe it thus. In the higheſt part of the roof of thoſe paſſages, in a mine which branch out from the main groove, they ſee a round thing hanging, as big as a foot-ball, covered with a ſkin of the thickneſs and colour of a cob-web. If this bag be broken by accident, the damp immediately flies out, and ſuffocates all that are near it: therefore the workmen, by the help of a ſtick, and a large rope, have a way of breaking it at a diſtance; after which they purify the place with fire, before they venture in again. They imagine it to be the ſteam ariſing from their bodies, and the candles, which, condenſing in the higheſt part of the vault, at length contracts a film, corrupts, and becomes peſtilential.

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

The

of Henry the Eighth, burnt for many years together, till the ſulphureous and bituminous matter,

The fourth, called the fulminating or fire damp, is a vapour which, being touched by the workmens candles, preſently takes fire, giving a report like a gun, and producing all the effects of lightning, or fired gunpowder. It is ſometimes found in lead mines, but moſt frequently in coal-pits.

The fire damp in mines ſhew abundantly, that nature affords inflammable air in ſome caſes; and it has been found by experiments, that art can do the ſame, and that very probably on the ſame principles with the natural. Sir James Lowther, having collected the air of ſome of theſe damps in bladders, preſerved it ſo well, that, when brought to London, it would take fire at the flame of a candle, on being let out at the orifice of a piece of tobacco pipe. It is well known to all that are verſed in chemical experiments, that moſt metals emit a great quantity of ſulphureous vapours, during the effervescence they undergo in the time of their ſolutions in their reſpective menſtruums: this vapour, being received into bladders in the ſame manner with the natural air of Sir James Lowther, has been found to take fire, in the like way, on being let out, in a ſmall ſtream, and anſwered all the phænomena of the natural kind.

PHILOSOPH. TRANSACT.

Naturaliſts give us very ſurpriſing accounts of the effects of damps, a few inſtances of which may not be foreign to the nature of this work. In the 'Hiſtory of the Academy of Sciences,' for the year 1710, we are informed, that a baker of

matter, which fed the flame, was exhauſted: and at Fennam, near Newcaſtle in Northumberland,

Chartres, having carried ſeveral buſhels of aſhes into a deep cellar, his ſon, a robuſt young fellow, going down with more, his candle went out on the middle of the ſtairs. Having lighted it afreſh, he was no ſooner got into the cellar, than he cried out for help, and they heard no more of him: his brother, an able youth, ran immediately after him, cried out he was dead, and was heard no more. He was followed by his wife, and ſhe by a maid, and it was ſtill the ſame. Such an accident ſtruck the whole neighbourhood with a panic, and no body was forward to venture any farther, till a reſolute fellow, perſuaded the four perſons were not dead, would go down to their aſſiſtance; but he alſo cried out, and did not return. Upon this another man, providing himſelf with a hook, without going to the bottom, drew up the maid, who having taken the air, fetched a ſigh and died. Next day, a perſon undertook to get up all the bodies with a hook, and being let down by a rope, on a wooden horſe, to pull up whenever he gave notice, he ſoon called out, but the rope breaking, he fell back again, and was drawn out dead preſently after. Upon opening him, his meninges were found prodigiouſly ſtretched, his lungs ſpotted with black, his inteſtines ſwelled as big as a man's arm, inflamed and red as blood; and what was moſt extraordinary, all the muſcles of his arms, thighs and legs torn, and ſeparated. The magiſtrate, at length taking cognizance of this caſe, and the phyſicians being conſulted, they gave their opinion, that the brands, or aſhes, had been but ill extinguiſhed, the conſequence of which muſt be,

berland, ſome coal mines have been burning ſeveral years. The flames are very viſible at night,

that, as all the cellars in Chartres abound with ſaltpetre, the unuſual heat in this had raiſed a malignant vapour, which had done the miſchief, and that a good quantity of water muſt be thrown in, to put out the fire, and lay the vapour. This performed, a dog and a lighted candle were let down, without injury to either; a ſufficient proof that the danger was over.

Dr. Connor, in his 'Diſſert. Med. Phyſ.' relates, that as ſome perſons were digging in a cellar at Paris, for ſuppoſed hidden treaſure, the maid went down to call her maſter, and found them all dead, but in their working poſtures, and ſeemingly intent on their ſeveral offices; one digging, and another ſhovelling away the earth; the wife of one of them was ſat down on the ſide of a hopper, and a boy with his breeches down, was evacuting on the edge of the pit: all of them, in ſhort, appeared in their natural poſtures and actions, with open eyes, but ſtiff as ſtatues, and cold as clay.

Mr. Cook in the 'Philoſoph. Tranſact.' relates, that in the year 1733, a farmer in the Iſle of Wight, employed ſome workmen to ſink a well, who, about eighteen feet from the ſurface, dug through a ſtratum of mineral mixture, without any inconveniency; nor were they at all incommoded in carrying on the work, till about twelve days afterwards, when, towards the evening, they were annoyed with a faint ſuffocating heat, which as they were drawn up was moſt remarkably perceived againſt the mineral ſtratum already men-

night, and may be traced in the day, by the ſulphur on the ground.

In Mendip hills there are alſo mines of copper and okre; and the lapis calaminaris, which, melted with copper, turns it into braſs, is dug up

tioned. The next morning, a young man, letting himſelf down by a rope, as ſoon as he came over againſt the ſame ſtratum, became incapable of ſuſtaining his own weight, fell to the bottom, and died immediately. Another young man, not ſuſpecting the cauſe, having ſeated himſelf acroſs a ſtick, fixed to the rope for that purpoſe, was let down to his friend's aſſiſtance: but when he came to the ſame depth, he was obſerved to give the rope a violent ſhake, fell down as the other did, and ſoon expired. A third perſon, being tied faſt in a large baſket, was let down more warily, and when he came to the ſame ſtratum, finding himſelf almoſt ſuffocated, he cried out, and was drawn up again immediately; but remained in the air, near half an hour, pale, panting and ſpeechleſs. In three hours time, the dead bodies were drawn up: but brought a moſt diſagreeable ſtench along with them. The next day, a cat was let down, and at the ſame place ſeized with convulſions, but being drawn up again quickly recovered. The well was left open eight months, in hopes that the damp would leave it, but it became worſe, riſing even to the top, where it appeared like a thin white fog, when the air was moiſt, and in a dry air could be perceived like a warm breath, always diffuſing a ſulphureous ſtench, affecting people with giddineſs, ſhortneſs of breath, and a propenſity to vomit, ſo that, at laſt, the well was filled up, being not only uſeleſs, but offenſive.

up here in greater quantities than in any other part of England.

The beautiful foſſil, called Briſtol-ſtone, is found in great abundance in ſome rocks upon the banks of the Avon, near the city of Briſtol, both in Somerſetſhire and Gloceſterſhire. Briſtol ſtones, before the compoſition called French paſte was invented, were prized for their luſtre, which came nearer to that of a diamond than any thing then known. The like ſtones are found alſo at Dunſtaburgh Caſtle, near Alnewick in Northumberland, and in ſome other parts both of England and in Scotland.

At Biſhop's Chew, or Chew Magna, near Wrinton in Somerſetſhire, there is dug up a red bole, which is called by the country people Redding, and is diſtributed from thence all over England, for marking of ſheep and other uſes. It is ſaid to be ſubſtituted by apothecaries for a ſort of medicinal earth brought from Armenia, called bole armoniac.

At Alderly, near Wotton under Edge, in the county of Gloceſter, there are ſome hills, upon which a great number of ſtones are to be found in form of cockle and oyſter ſhells. A variety of conjectures have been made concerning theſe ſtones. Some are of opinion that they are a luſus naturæ, and others that they are really the ſhells of fiſh thrown up here by the ſea at the univerſal deluge.

At

At Durſley in this county, there is a rock of an incredible durability, and yet eaſily hewed, called Puff ſtone by the people in the neighbourhood, who, as a ſpecimen of its durable quality, ſay, that the walls of Berkeley caſtle, not far from this place, which have very little appearance of decay, though they are near 700 years old, have been built with it.

In Gloceſterſhire, there are many rich mines of iron, and of all the iron works in England, thoſe in the foreſt of Dean in this county are in moſt repute. The ore is found there in great plenty, differing much in colour, weight and goodneſs. The beſt, called Bruſh ore, is bluiſh, very ponderous, and full of little ſpecks that ſhine like ſilver. This affords the greateſt quantity of iron, but if melted alone, the metal is very brittle, and therefore not ſo fit for common uſe. To remedy this, they mix with it a due quantity of cinder, being the refuſe of the ore, after the metal has been extracted: this gives it ſuch an admirable temper of toughneſs, as makes it equal to any foreign iron. After the ore is dug up, the firſt buſineſs is to calcine it, which is done in kilns, much like the common lime kilns. Theſe kilns are filled up to the top with coal and ore, a layer of each alternately; then ſetting fire to the bottom, it is ſuffered to burn till the coal is waſted; after which the kilns are ſupplied with freſh ore and coal, as before. This fire however does not melt the metal, but conſumes the more droſſy part of the ore, and makes it

malleable, ſerving inſtead of the beating and waſhing uſed with other ores. After this operation, it is carried to the furnaces, which are built of brick or ſtone, about thirty feet high, and ſomewhat reſembling the ſhape of an egg, being about ten feet wide in the middle, but much narrower at the top and bottom. Behind the furnace are fixed two huge pair of bellows, and the noſes of each meet at a little hole near the bottom: theſe are worked by a large wheel, turned about by water, and are ſo contrived as to play alternately, the one giving the blaſt while the other is riſing. The furnace is filled with ore and cinder, intermixed with charcoal, which being ſet on fire, the materials run together into a hard cake or lump; and the metal, as it melts, trickles down into receivers at the bottom of the furnace, where there is a paſſage open for the men to take out the ſcum and droſs, and let out the metal, as they ſee occaſion. Before the mouth of the furnace lies a great bed of ſand, in which furrows are made of any ſhape; and when the receivers are full, the metal is let into them, which is rendered ſo very fluid by the violence of the fire, that it not only runs to a conſiderable diſtance, but keeps boiling a good while afterwards. In this manner the furnaces are conſtantly employed for many months together, never ſuffering the fire to ſlacken night nor day: but ſtill pouring in at the top a freſh ſupply of ore and fuel, which in theſe works is always charcoal; and from hence the ſows and pigs of iron, as they are called,

are

are carried to the forges where they are wrought into bars.

Iron conſiſts of earth, ſalt and ſulphur, but all impure, ill mixed and ill digeſted, which renders this metal extremely liable to ruſt. It is the hardeſt, drieſt, and moſt difficult to melt of all metals; it may be ſoftened by heating it in the fire, hammering it, and letting it cool of itſelf: and it is hardened, by being extinguiſhed in water. Some of the Engliſh iron is very good, though the preference is generally given to that of Sweden.

In Glouceſterſhire are alſo ſeveral coal mines; and at Taynton, a little village near Newent, a market town of this county, a gold mine was diſcovered about the year 1700, of which a leaſe was granted to ſome refiners, who extracted ſome gold from the ore, but did not go on with the work, becauſe the quantity of gold was ſo ſmall, as not always to anſwer the expence of the ſeparation. About the ſame time a gold mine is ſaid to have been diſcovered at Pollux hill, in Bedfordſhire, which was ſeized for the king, and granted by leaſe to ſome refiners, who though they produced gold from the ore, found the quantity ſo ſmall, that it was not equal to the expence of ſeparation.

Upon the ſhore, under Beacon hill, near Harwich in Eſſex, is found the ſtone from which our common copperas is prepared, and which

which the people here for that reaſon call copperas ſtone. To prepare copperas from theſe ſtones, they are mixed with earth and diſpoſed into light beds above ground, where they diſſolve by the rains and dews. This ſolution is received into trunks properly diſpoſed, which conduct it into a large leaden ciſtern, whence it is again conveyed into a leaden boiler, where after boiling ſome time it is drawn off into coolers, where it ſhoots into cryſtals. Theſe ſtones are alſo found in ſome places on the coaſt of Kent, where there are works of the like kind for making copperas from them.

Lancaſhire is remarkable for mines of lead, iron, and copper, and of antimony, black lead and lapis calaminaris. Here is likewiſe great plenty of coal, and a particular kind called cannel or candle coal, which is chiefly found in the manor of Haigh, near Wigan, a large market town of Lancaſhire. This coal will not only make a much clearer fire than pit coal, but will bear a good poliſh; and, when poliſhed, looks like black marble; ſo that candleſticks, cups, ſtandiſhes, ſnuff-boxes and other toys, are made of it. In ſome of the coal pits are found alum, brimſtone and green vitriol. About Latham in this county, is found a bituminous earth, which yield a ſcent much like oil of amber; and an oil may be extracted from it little inferior to that of amber in its moſt valuable qualities. The country people cut it into pieces, which they burn inſtead of candles.

At Aſpley Guiſe, a village near Woburn in Bedfordſhire, it is ſaid that there is a kind of petrifying earth; and as a proof of the truth of this report, a ladder was formerly ſhewn at Woburn, which, having been ſome time buried in this earth, was dug up petrified.

Under the ſurface of the ground, in ſeveral parts of Staffordſhire, are found yellow and red ochres, tobacco pipe clay, potter's clay, fuller's earth, and a ſort of brick earth, which burns blue, and is ſuppoſed to be the earth of which the Romans made their urns. In this county are alſo found ſtones and minerals of various ſorts, as fire ſtone for the hearths of iron furnaces and ovens, lime ſtone, iron ſtone or ore, the beſt kind of which is called muſh, and is found at Ruſhall, near Walſhall, a market town. This is the ore from which the beſt iron is extracted. Some of theſe iron ſtones are as big as the crown of a man's hat, and ſome of them, being hollow on the inſide, contain about a pint of a ſharp cold liquor, which is ſaid to be very grateful to the taſte, and of which the workmen are very fond. Copper ſtones or ore, are dug out of Ecton hill, near Leek; and lead ore is dug in other parts of the county. Here are alſo found the hæmatitis or blood ſtone, alabaſter, divers kinds of marble, quarry ſtones, mill ſtones and grindſtones of ſeveral colours.

At Wrotteſley, north-weſt of Wolverhampton, in this county, have been found ſtones of a prodigious

prodigious ſize, one of which after being hewn, is ſaid to have made an hundred loads; and, another, after ten loads were cut off from it, required thirty yoke of oxen to draw it, and was made into a great ciſtern in a malt-houſe here, which wets thirty ſeven ſtrikes of barley at one time.

Beſides plenty of turf and peat, pit coal and cannel coal, there is found at Henley Green, near Newcaſtle under Line, in this county, a ſort of coal called peacock coal, from its reflecting various colours like thoſe of a peacock's tail.

But of all the coal countries in Great Britain, Durham and Northumberland are certainly the moſt conſiderable. They abound with inexhauſtible mines of pit coal, called Newcaſtle coal, from Newcaſtle the port where the greateſt part of it is ſhipped, and ſea coal, becauſe it is brought by ſea to all ports of Great Britain, as well as to France, Flanders and other countries: the trade of theſe countries in coal therefore is very great, London alone conſuming near 700,000 chaldrons in one year. Theſe counties abound alſo with iron and lead mines.

Shropſhire abounds with mines of copper, lead, iron ſtone, and lime ſtone; and in this county are inexhauſtible pits of coal. Between the ſurface of moſt of the coal ground and the coal, there lies a ſtratum of a black, hard, but

very porous ſubſtance, which, being ground to powder in proper mills, and well boiled with water in coppers, depoſits the earthy or gritty part at the bottom, and throws up a bituminous matter to the ſurface of the water, which, by evaporation, is brought to the conſiſtency of pitch: an oil is alſo produced from the ſame ſtratum by diſtillation, which, mixed with the bituminous ſubſtance, dilutes it into a kind of tar. Both theſe ſubſtances are uſed for caulking ſhips, and are better for that purpoſe than pitch or tar, for they never crack; and it is thought they might be uſeful againſt the worm.

Near Banbury, in Oxfordſhire, is dug up in great plenty the foſſil, commonly called Pyritæ aureæ, or the golden fire ſtone; and near Deddington in the ſame county, was found the pyritæ argenteæ, a bed of belemnites, commonly called thunder-bolts, and a conſiderable quantity of the ſilver-coloured marcaſite.

In the Weald of Suſſex, is found the mineral called talc, and in the eaſtern parts of the county, towards the borders of Kent, is dug great plenty of iron ore; and though the iron found in this county is ſaid to be brittle, yet cannons are frequently caſt with it.

Several counties in Scotland, abound with coal and lead mines, particularly Lanerkſhire, where in two places, called Crawford Moor, and Fryar Moor, are alſo found a great deal of

The GIANT's CAUSWAY.

of gold duſt, after violent rains: nay, ſeveral pounds of pure gold are ſaid to have been found here, and in other parts of this country. One piece of near an ounce weight is ſaid to have been found lately, by a lead waſher, at a place called Wandlochead; and not many years ago, another piece, upwards of an ounce weight, was found at Leadhills. From a manuſcript, which was written in the reign of James the ſixth of Scotland, by one Mr. Achinſon, aſſay maſter of the mint at Edinburgh, and is ſtill preſerved in the advocates library, in that city, it appears, that ſome workmen found two pieces of gold within two feet of the ſurface in Leadhills, one of which weighed ſix ounces, and the other five. It is alſo ſaid, that pure native ſilver has been found in veins in this country, which from their breadth, courſe and ſituation, would, if properly worked, be found as rich as perhaps any in the world.

One of the greateſt natural curioſities in the foſſil kingdom, is an immenſe pile of hard, black, columnar marble, found by the ſea ſide in the county of Antrim in Ireland, about eight miles from Colerain, and called the giant's cauſeway, from a vulgar opinion of its being artificial, and the work of giants. But this pile appears to be natural, and conſiſts of a vaſt quantity of a kind of black marble, called Baſaltes, and Lapis Lydius, by the antients, which ſtands in columns, as is natural to that marble. How far it runs into the ſea is not known, but at low water, it is viſible at leaſt 600 feet in

length, and it is from 120 to 240 feet in breadth. Whoever conſiders the amazing ſeries of columns, of which this vaſt maſs conſiſts, will be ſoon convinced, that no human hands could have formed them, and will find an accuracy in their figures, greater than could be expected from the moſt curious hand: the length of the ſeveral columns, and their joints ſo regularly placed in ſeries, and the niceneſs of their articulations, by which no ſpace or vacuity is left between is truly wonderful. The ſingle columns of this vaſt pile conſiſt ſometimes of eight, ſometimes of ſeven, but generally of five ſides; and when examined are found juſt ſuch as muſt neceſſarily be required, in the places where they ſtand, to fill up between others, ſo as to leave no vacuity. Each of theſe columns is compoſed of a ſeries of joints; and each joint is ſo well fitted to the place, that the joining appears only a track, or crevice in the ſtone; yet theſe are regularly articulated; there being always a ball on one part, and a ſocket in the other, to receive it, ſo that the joints cannot ſlip off from one another. The triangular and ſquare columns are fewer in number than the reſt; but they ſtand principally in the inner part of the large ſeries, and are ſeldom ſeen, unleſs ſearched after by a curious eye. The regular figure of the ſtone compoſing this cauſeway is not more wonderful than its quantity: for beſides what commonly paſſes by the name of the giant's cauſeway, there are great numbers of the pillars at diſtances in other places. The vaſt height of theſe ſtrait,

An Eastern View of the GIANT'S CAUSWAY.

BIBLIOTHECA·BODLEIANA

ſtrait, jointed pillars, eſpecially of the more ſlender and perfect ones, is amazing; forty feet is a very conſiderable height for a pillar of perhaps leſs than a foot diameter; yet this is far from being the whole real length of the pillar: for this appears above ground, but what is buried in the earth is not known. The joints of the pillars above the ſurface, are uſually as many in number as the pillar is feet high, but they are not regularly each a foot long, being ſhorteſt at the upper part of the columns, and running gradually longer and longer as they approach the baſe.

Beſides thoſe already mentioned, which are ſome of the moſt uſeful and curious native foſſils found in the Britiſh iſlands, there are other extraneous ſubſtances of an adventitious or foreign kind, which have not been generated in the earth, but repoſited there by earthquakes, deluges, or ſome other extraordinary cataſtrophe. Theſe are trees, plants, ſhells, bones, teeth, &c. both of ſea and land animals, which are found in great abundance in ſeveral parts of the earth, and which excite curioſity, and afford matter for much ſpeculation and enquiry.

On each ſide of the river Kennet, near Newbury, in Berkſhire, there is a ſtratum of peat, which is from about a quarter to half a mile wide, and many miles long. Peat is a compoſition of the branches, leaves and roots of

trees, with graſs, ſtraw, plants and weeds, which, having lain long in water, are formed into a common maſs, ſo ſoft as to be cut through with a ſharp ſpade. The colour is a blackiſh brown, and it is uſed for fuel: the depth below the ſurface of the earth, at which it is found in this place, is from one foot to eight. Great number of intire trees are found lying irregularly in the true peat; they are chiefly oaks, alders, willows and firs, and appear to have been torn up by the roots. Many horſes heads and bones of ſeveral kinds of deers, the horns of the antelope, the heads and tuſks of boars, and the heads of beavers, are alſo found in it. Not many years ago, an urn of a light brown colour, large enough to hold about a gallon, was found in the peat pit in Speen-moor, near Newbury, at about ten feet diſtance from the river. And four feet below the level of the neighbouring ground, juſt over the ſpot where the urn was found, an artificial hill had been raiſed, about eight feet high, and as this hill conſiſted both of peat and earth, it is evident that the peat was older than the urn.

Near Reading, in the ſame county, a continued ſtratum, or layer, of oyſter ſhells, is found at a great depth from the ſurface of the earth, and between forty and fifty miles from the ſea: they lie in a bed of greeniſh ſand, upon a hard rocky chalk, and are often dug out entire by the men who work in the chalk pit. The

ſhells

ſhells are brittle, and eaſily ſeparated from each other.

In the moraſſes or moſſes of Cheſhire, whence the country people cut their turf or peat, for fuel, there are marine ſhells in great plenty, pine cones, nuts and ſhells, trunks of fir trees, with many other adventitious ſubſtances. The moraſſes, in which theſe ſubſtances are found, are frequently upon the ſummits of high mountains, and the learned have been very much divided in their opinions how they came there. The general opinion is, that they were brought thither by a deluge, not merely from their ſituation, but becauſe ſeven or eight vaſt trees, are frequently found lying much cloſer to each other, than it was poſſible they ſhould grow; and under the trees are frequently found the exuviæ of animals, as ſhells and bones of fiſhes; and particularly, the head of an Hippopotamus was dug from one of theſe moors ſome years ago, and was ſeen by Dr. Leigh, who has written the Natural Hiſtory of this county. There are however ſubſtances of a much later date than the general deluge, found among theſe trees and exuviæ, particularly, a braſs kettle, a millſtone and ſome amber beads, which were given to the doctor ſoon after they were dug up. The fir trees are dug up by the peaſants, and are ſo full of turpentine, that they are cut out into ſlips, and uſed inſtead of candles.

Many

Many other inſtances might be given of trees buried above a hundred feet under ground, in many parts of this iſland, as well as in Ireland; and alſo of whole beds of ſhells, either of the ſame or of different kinds; ſometimes fiſhes petrified, the branches and leaves of trees, ſea moſſes and other ſubſtances either petrified or impreſſed on ſtones, in their perfect ſhape and proportion, far diſtant from the ſea, and even on the tops of mountains. Shells in the midſt of quarries of ſtone, elephants teeth and bones of animals peculiar to ſouthern climates; and plants growing only in the eaſt have been frequently found buried in the northern and weſtern parts of the world.

Theſe extraneous foſſils have been the ſubject of much ſpeculation. The general opinion concerning them is, that they were buried in this manner at the time of the univerſal deluge: but the trees are certainly of later origin, as foſſils. They are of all growths, and moſtly ſuch trees as are the natural growth of our own ſoil: the roots of moſt of them ſtand in their natural poſitions, as when growing, and ſtand as thick together as they could grow in a foreſt. The bodies are uſually broken off, and laid all along juſt by them. Many of theſe trees appear plainly to have been burnt; the fir trees are particularly very common in this ſtate, and ſome of them are burnt quite through, and others only on one ſide. Some alſo have been found with the plain marks of human work upon them; many with their branches chopt off,

off, and their trunks cut into two or three pieces. Some ſquared, and others in part cleft, and the wooden wedges uſed in cleaving them are ſtill found remaining in the cracks. Stones are found in ſome of them in the place of wooden wedges, but iron in none. The heads of axes have however ſometimes been found among them; they are of a ſtrange form, and not unlike the ſacrificing axes of the antients; and under ſome of theſe trees Roman coins have been found. Hence it appears, that the foſſil wood, ſuppoſed of antediluvian origin, is but of the time of the antient Romans, or even later than that: but the moſt remarkable circumſtance is, that the depth to which theſe trees are now ſunk, appears, in moſt bogs, to have been the original ſurface, the ground not being looſe like that above it, but ſound and firm, and lying in ridges and furrows, with the evident marks of having formerly been ploughed: ſo that all the bog earth above ſeems plainly to have been added ſince.

But the ſea ſhells and other marine ſubſtances, found far diſtant from ſea, buried at great depths in the earth, and often immerſed in the hardeſt ſtones, are objects of greater wonder and much more difficult to be accounted for. Of theſe, ſome are found remaining almoſt entirely in their native ſtate, but others are variouſly altered, by being impregnated with particles of ſtone, and of other foſſils; in the place of others there is found mere ſtone, or ſpar,

or

or ſome other native mineral body; expreſſing all their lineaments with the greateſt nicety, as having been formed wholly from them. The various ſpecies we find of theſe ſhells are in many genera, as numerous as the known recent ones; and as we have in our own iſland not only the ſhells of our own ſhores, but thoſe of many other very diſtant ones, ſo we have alſo many ſpecies, and thoſe in great numbers, which are, in their recent ſtate, the inhabitants of yet unknown or unſearched ſeas and ſhores.

The exact ſimilitude of the known ſhells recent and foſſil, in their ſeveral kinds, will, by no means, ſuffer us to believe, that theſe, though not known to us in their living ſtate, are, as ſome idly have thought, a ſort of luſus naturæ. It has been the favourite ſyſtem of Dr. Woodward, that all theſe ſhells were the remains of the univerſal deluge, which, having overflowed the whole earth, might eaſily leave them in all places: but Mr. Reaumer has much more rationally accounted for their coming to thoſe parts of France, where they are found at this time in ſuch vaſt abundance, by carefully tracing the courſe of the beds of them, ſo far as known there, and eaſily proving that all that extent of country, under which they are found, may have been once overflowed by the ſea, without a deluge; it being the very track, that a large body of waters let in at one part of the kingdom muſt have taken, in order to getting out at another.

There is a certain genus of extraneous foſſils found in many parts of Britain and Ireland, of ſo ſingular a nature that they merit particular notice. This genus is called the Entrochi, and is found of all ſizes from that of a pin's head to a finger's length, though they are more uſually about an inch in length, and the thickneſs of one's middle finger: they are made up of a number of round joints, which when ſeparate and looſe, are called trochitæ, and vulgarly St. Cuthbert's beads. Theſe are plainly of marine origin, having often ſea ſhells adhering to them, and are compoſed of the ſame kind of plated ſpar with the ſpines or ſhells of the echinus, centronia, or ſea hedge-hog, or ſea egg, which is uſually of a bluiſh grey colour, and very bright, where freſh broken: they are all ſtriated from the center to the circumference, and have a cavity in the middle. They appear to be the petrified arms of that ſingular ſpecies of the ſea ſtar-fiſh, called ſtella arboreſcens, though ſeveral naturaliſts have ſuppoſed them of a vegetable nature, and called them rock plants. The trochitæ, or ſingle joints of the entrochus, are found in ſome places in ſuch vaſt numbers, as to make ſeveral naturaliſts ſuſpect, that they could never have been ſo ſtrangely collected together, if ever they had been of animal origin; but this appears to be one of the many raſh concluſions of modern naturaliſts.

If, ſays Keppeler in his 'Epiſt. de Entroch.' we conſider the vaſt number of arms, or branches of

of which the ſtar fiſh conſiſts, whence theſe are produced, it will not a little tend to ſolve the difficulty: but if, after this, we conſider the manner of life of the animal, we ſhall find yet more reaſon to be ſatisfied, that the number of theſe foſſils is no argument againſt their being its remains. The ſpecies of ſtar fiſh, whence they have their origin, is famous for the amazing number of its arms; each of theſe arms is compoſed of a prodigious number of theſe ſingle joints; and the creatures while living uſually herd together; and it frequently happens, that, in graſping after their prey, an arm or limb breaks off; the conſequence of this is, that wherever the mutilated limb touches the arm of another fiſh, of the ſame kind, with its truncated end, it adheres and grows to it, ſo as never to be ſeparated again: thus the two fiſh are for ever faſtened together. As they are continually reaching out their arms, in ſearch of prey, this accident often happens among them; and it is not unuſual to find a cluſter of twenty or more of them thus growing together, and with their expanded arms forming a ſort of net. Now, if it be conſidered, what a large number of ſingle joints, or trochitæ, go to the formation of the thicker part of one arm, and what a prodigious number of arms ſuch a cluſter as this poſſeſſes, from ſo many fiſh, each furniſhed with ſo large a number, we ſhall find that the diſunited joints of one ſuch cluſter as this, ſcattered over a ſtratum of clay, would appear an amazing number: how much more than the produce of twenty, fifty, or

or a hundred ſuch, which it is no wonderful thing ſhould be found in one place, ſince they are gregarious animals.

Theſe foſſils are chiefly found in Mendip hills, and in ſome parts of Yorkſhire. Other extraneous foſſils, frequently found in many parts of this iſland, are the aſtroites, or ſtar-ſtones, ſo called from their reſemblance to a ſtar; and the Cornu Ammonis, called ſerpent or ſnake ſtones, by the vulgar. The aſtroites are found at Laſſington, a village near the city of Gloceſter, at Shugborough, in Warwickſhire, at Belvoir caſtle, in Lincolnſhire, and ſeveral other parts of Great Britain and Ireland. Some have ſuppoſed the aſtroites to be parts of a petrified marine animal; but the moſt general opinion is, that they are ſpecies of corals: they are ſtriated from the centre to the circumference, and their radii are ſometimes prominent above the ſurface of the maſs. Sometimes they are level with it; and ſometimes, they ſink below it: they are of a greyiſh colour, and of a very regular form, conſiſting of ſeveral thin pentagonal joints, ſet one over another, ſo as to make a kind of five angled column. The Cornu Ammonis, or Hammonis, ſo called from their reſemblance to a ram's horn, Jupiter Ammon being worſhipped by the ancient Libyans under the form of a ram, are found of all ſizes, from the breadth of a ſilver ſixpence to two feet in diameter; ſome of them are round, and others greatly compreſſed, and lodged in different ſtrata of ſtones and clay; ſome again are ſmooth, and

others ridged in different manners; their ſtriæ or ridges being either ſtraight, irregularly marked, or undulated. This genus belongs undoubtedly to the cochlea kind of ſhells. Both theſe foſſils being immerged in vinegar, or any other ſtrong acid, will move about for a conſiderable time, as if they were alive, the reaſon of which is, that the acid, by inſinuating itſelf into their pores, makes way for the introduction of a warmer air than what was lodged there before, which, being immediately dilated, and ſtruggling to diſengage itſelf, occaſions a tremulous motion in thoſe bodies.

MOUNTAINS.

THAT part of Great Britain, which lies towards the weſtern ocean, is generally the moſt mountainous, particularly Cornwall, Wales, and the Highlands of Scotland: there are, however, ſome conſiderable mountains in other parts of the iſland.

There is a range of mountains on the borders of Scotland, called the Cheviot-hills, which are ſo high, eſpecially on the north ſide, that ſnow may be ſeen in ſome of their cliffs till Midſummer: they ſerve as a land-mark at ſea; and one of them, which is much higher than the reſt, looks, at a diſtance, like the famous Peak of Teneriff, and may be plainly ſeen at the diſtance of ſixty miles. On the top of this mountain, there is a ſmooth pleaſant plain, about half a mile in diameter, with a large pond in the middle of it.

It is obſerved, that the air upon Mendip-hills, in the county of Somerſet, of which mention has been made already, is moiſt, cold, foggy, thick and heavy. Snow, froſt and dews continue longer upon theſe hills than on any part of the neighbouring grounds, except near the mines, where the ſnow ſoon melts; and thunder ſtorms, nocturnal lights and fiery meteors, are more frequent in theſe hills than any where elſe in the county.

Near Glaſtonbury, in Somerſetſhire, is a hill, called the Torr, which riſes like a pyramid to a great height, and ſerves as a landmark to ſeamen; and, near Chedder, in the ſame county, are two rocks, called Chedder Cliffs, between which is a frightful chaſm, the ſides of which are near three hundred feet high: through this chaſm is the road from Axbridge to Briſtol; and from the bottom of one of the hills iſſues a ſtream ſo rapid, that it is ſaid to drive twelve mills within a quarter of a mile of the ſpring.

That part of Derbyſhire, weſt of the river Derwent, is a rocky mountainous tract, called the Peak of Derby. Here are ſome prodigious high mountains, one of which, called Mam Torr, though it is perpetually mouldering away, and the earth and ſtones are falling from the precipice above, in ſuch quantities as ſometimes to terrify the neighbouring inhabitants with the noiſe, is yet of ſuch an enormous bulk, that the decreaſe is not to be perceived. This mountain is reckoned one of the curioſities of the Peak, which, being ſeven in number, are called the Seven Wonders of the Peak, and will be deſcribed each in its proper place. The Wonders of the Peak have been deſcribed by the celebrated Mr. Hobbes in Latin verſe; and very particularly by one Cotton in Engliſh doggrel.

On the eaſt ſide of the river Derwent, and near the Peak, is a vaſt pile of rocks, 420 feet high,

high, called the Torr, under which are ſeveral little cottages.

Cumberland is a very mountainous country; the ſouth part of the county, called Copeland, is a tract of ſteep ragged mountains, like the Peak of Derby, and like that abounding with minerals of various ſorts, and particularly copper. The mountains in this county, moſt remarkable for their height, are thoſe of Wrynoſe, of Skiddaw, of Lauvellin, of Caſtinand, of Hard-knot and Croſs Fells. Skiddaw riſes with two prodigious heads, from which there is a view of another tall mountain, known by the name of Scroffel-hill, in a diſtrict of Scotland, called Annandale, where the people prognoſticate the change of weather by the miſts that riſe or fall upon the head of this mountain, according to the following antient uncouth couplet, common among the inhabitants of theſe parts:

If Skiddaw have a cap,
Scroffel wots full well of that.

Concerning the Skiddow, Lauvellin and Caſtinand, the people here have got another couplet equally uncouth:

Skiddaw, Lauvellin and Caſtinand,
Are the higheſt hills in all England.

The county of Caernarvon in Wales is remarkable for vaſt mountains, rocks and precipices, which, towards the middle of the

county, ſwell one above another, ſo as to have acquired the name of the Britiſh Alps. The tops of many of theſe mountains are eight or nine months in the year covered with ſnow; and on ſome of them the ſnow is perpetual; whence they are called Snowdon-hills; and upon theſe hills it frequently ſnows while it only rains in the vallies.

Klogwyn Karnedh y Wydhva, a mountain on the eaſt ſide of the town of Caernarvon, is by ſome reckoned the higheſt in all Britain; being the ſummit of a cluſter of very lofty mountains, the tops of which riſe one above another: from this ſpot may be ſeen parts of England, Scotland, Ireland, and the Iſle of Man.

Pen maen mawr, near Aberconway in Caernarvonſhire, is a vaſt mountain or rock, that riſes perpendicularly over the ſea to an aſtoniſhing height. About the middle of the rock, and on that ſide of it next the ſea, there is a road ſeven feet wide for paſſengers, at the perpendicular height of 240 feet above the level of the ſea, and as many feet below the top of the rock; and on the ſide of the road next the ſea, there is a wall breaſt high, which was built not many years ago, and to the building of which the city of Dublin in Ireland greatly contributed. On the other ſide of the hill, there is a narrow foot way, over which the top of the rock projects, ſo as to form a very extraordinary

traordinary and frightful appearance to the travellers below.

Glyder is another very high mountain on the ſea ſide, not far from Pen maen mawr, and is remarkable for a prodigious heap of ſtones of an irregular ſhape on its ſummit: they lie in ſuch confuſion as to reſemble the ruins of a building; ſome of them reclining, and ſome lying croſs one another, a phænomenon which has never yet been perfectly accounted for. On the weſt ſide of this mountain, there is, among others, one very ſteep and naked precipice, adorned with a vaſt number of equidiſtant pillars; the interſtices between which are ſuppoſed to have been the effects of a continual dropping of water down the cliff, which is expoſed to a weſterly ſea wind: but why the water ſhould have dropped at theſe regular diſtances, before the hollows were formed, we are not told; poſſibly the whole maſs of the rock may conſiſt of ſuch vaſt bodies of ſtone, with earthy matter between them; and if ſo, the rain may have waſhed away the ſand or earth between the ſtony and ſolid parts of the maſs on the top and the ſides, and ſo formed the appearance of ruins above, and pillars below, which may be conſidered as ſkeletons of theſe parts of the mountain.

The chief mountains of Scotland are the Grampian mountains, which run from eaſt to weſt, from near Aberdeen on the German ocean, to Cowal in Argyleſhire, almoſt the whole

whole breadth of the iſland. A remarkable chain of mountains are thoſe of Lemmermoor, ſtretching from the eaſtern coaſt in the Mearns a great way weſt. Next to theſe are the Pentland-hills, which run through Lothian, and join the mountains of Tweedale; and theſe again are joined by others, which traverſe the whole breadth of Scotland. Other remarkable mountains are Drumbender law and North Berwick law, both in Eaſt Lothian; Arthur's ſeat in Mid-Lothian; Cairnnapple in Weſt Lothian; Tentock in Clydſdale; Binmore in Argyleſhire; the Ochel mountains and Largo law in Fifeſhire; Dundee law in Angus; Weeves in Roſsſhire; the Ord in Caithneſs; and the Hoy in the Orkney iſlands.

Ireland is not a mountainous country: here, however, are ſome very high mountains, particularly the mountains of Mourne and Sliew-Donagh, in the county of Down. It is ſaid that Sliew-Donagh is half a mile perpendicular height, and three miles in the gradual aſcent from the bottom to the top. Other mountains in this iſland are Knockpatrick, on the weſt ſide of the county of Limerick; Sliew-Bloomy in Queen's county; Sliew-Gallen in the county of Tyronne; Cirlew hills in the county of Roſcommon; and Gually mountains in Tipperary.

CAVERNS.

CAVERNS.

THE moſt remarkable part of Great Britain for natural curioſities of this kind is the Peak of Derby, where there are three caverns, diſtinguiſhed by the names of Eden-Hole, Pool's Hole, and the Devil's Arſe, and reckoned three of the ſeven wonders of the Peak.

Eden Hole is a vaſt chaſm in the ſide of a mountain, near a market town, called Chapel in the Frith. It is twenty-one feet wide, and more than forty feet long. In this chaſm, or cave, appears the mouth of a pit; the depth of which could never be fathomed. A plummet once drew 884 yards, which is ſomething more than half a mile of line after it, of which the laſt eighty yards were wet, but no bottom was found. Several attempts to fathom it have been ſince made, and the plummet has ſometimes ſtopped at half that depth, owing probably to its reſting on ſome of the protuberances that ſtood out from the ſides. That ſuch protuberances there are is proved by an experiment conſtantly made to ſhew its great depth to thoſe that viſit the place, by the poor people that attend them, who always throw ſome large ſtones down into it, which are heard to ſtrike againſt the irregularities of the ſide with a fainter and a fainter ſound that is at length gradually loſt. The earl of Leiceſter, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth,

zabeth, hired a poor wretch to venture do... in a baſket, who, after he had deſcended ... ells, was drawn up again; but, to the gr... diſappointment of the curious enquirer, he h... loſt his ſenſes, and in a few days after died d... lirious. The cavern in which this pit is fou... is contracted within the rock, and water i... continually trickling from the top, where it alſo forms ſparry concretions.

Pool's Hole is a cave, ſaid to have taken its name from one Pool, a notorious robber, who, being outlawed, ſecreted himſelf here from juſtice: but others will have it, that Pool was ſome hermit, or anchorite, who made choice of this diſmal hole for his cell. Pool's hole is ſituated at the bottom of a lofty mountain, called Coitmoſs, near Buxton, a village famous for its medicinal waters, which are alſo reckoned one of the wonders of the Peak. The entrance into this cave is by a ſmall arch, ſo very low, that ſuch as venture into it are forced to creep upon their hands and knees; but it gradually opens into a vault, more than a quarter of a mile long; and, as ſome have pretended, a quarter of a mile high. It is certainly very lofty, and looks not unlike the inſide of a gothic cathedral. In a cavern to the right, called Pool's chamber, there is a fine echo, and the ſound of a current of water, which runs through the middle of the great vault, being reverberated on each ſide, very much encreaſes the aſtoniſhment of all who viſit the place. Here, on the floor, are great ridges

POOL'S HOLE.

ridges of ſtones. Water is perpetually diſtilling from the roof and ſides of this vault, and the drops, before they fall, produce a very pleaſing effect, by reflecting numberleſs rays from the candles carried by the guides: they alſo, from their quality, form cryſtallizations of various figures, like thoſe of fret-work; and, in ſome places, having been long accumulating one upon another, they have formed large maſſes, bearing a rude reſemblance to men, lions, dogs, and other animals; and to organs, lanthorns, and flitches of bacon.

In this cavity is a column as clear as alabaſter *, called Mary Queen of Scots Pillar, becauſe

* This pillar conſiſts of a ſhining, ſtony, mixed ſubſtance, which Mr. Beaumont, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, is at ſome pains to prove a kind of rock-plant. This rock plant he obſerves may be formed three ways: 1. From ſteams alone. 2. From ſteams coagulating dew, as it falls on the ground, or from water iſſuing from the joints of rocks. Or, 3. It may grow, he thinks, from earths or clays. Inſtances of the firſt kind, he obſerves, are frequent in grottos, where ſpars, produced from ſteams, hang like icicles, from the ſides of which many times iſſue little plants ſhooting upwards, contrary to the tendency of the others. Of the ſecond kind, he ſuppoſes are thoſe cryſtals, a ſort of ſpars, which are produced by a coagulation of dew falling on nitrous ſtones. And as to the third, Mr. Beaumont gives inſtances of it in the mines of Mendip hills, in ſome of which, he ſays, there is a ſteam incumbent upon the earth at the

becauſe it is pretended ſhe went in ſo far, while ſhe remained a priſoner for ſeventeen years at Chatſworth houſe in this neighbourhood; which houſe is alſo reckoned one of the ſeven wonders of the Peak. Beyond this pillar there is a ſteep aſcent for near a quarter of a mile, which terminates in a hollow in the roof, called the Needle's Eye, in which, when the guide places his candle, it looks like a ſtar in the firmament. If a piſtol be fired near the Queen Pillar, the report will be as loud as a cannon. There is another paſſage by which people generally return. Not far from this place are two ſprings, one cold and the other hot; lying ſo near one another, that the thumb and finger of the ſame hand may be put into both ſtreams at the ſame time.

The Devil's Arſe, unaccountably ſo called, and ſometimes the Peak's Arſe, is a cavern that runs under a ſteep hill, about ſix miles north weſt of Tideſwell, a market town, by an horizontal entrance, ſixty feet wide, and ſomething more than thirty feet high. The top of this entrance reſembles a regular arch, chequered with ſtones of different colours, from which petrifying water is continually dropping. Here

the bottom, from whence ſhoot up little ſpires, which grow to the height of a man's finger; the biggeſt about an inch in diameter: theſe ſpires begin, he ſuppoſes, on the top to be congealed, and ſo gathering a cruſt downwards, by degrees they are at laſt turned into an abſolute white ſpar, or ſtone.

The DEVIL'S ARSE.

BIBLIOTHECA · BODLEIANA

Here are ſeveral huts, which look like a little town, inhabited by a ſet of people, who ſeem in a great meaſure to ſubſiſt by guiding ſtrangers into the cavern, which opens at the extremity of this entrance. The outward part of this cave is very dark: it is alſo rendered very ſlippery, by a current of water which runs acroſs the entrance; and the rock hangs ſo low, that it is neceſſary to ſtoop, in order to go under it: but having paſſed this place, and another current, which ſometimes cannot be waded, the arch opens again to a third current, near which are large banks of ſand; after thoſe are paſſed, the rock cloſes.

On the ſouth ſide of Mendip hills, near a place called Wokey, within half a mile of the city of Wells in Somerſetſhire, is a very remarkable cave, known by the name of Wokey Hole. The entrance to this cave is parallel to the horizon, at the bottom of a rock 180 feet high; and over the rock is a ſteep mountain, the top of which is thought to be a mile above the bottom of the rock. At the entrance into the cave, there is a ſteep deſcent of fifty or ſixty feet; the cave itſelf is about two hundred feet in length, in ſome parts fifty or ſixty feet broad, and, in others, not above ten or twelve; and the greateſt height is about fifty feet, though in ſome places the roof is not above four or five feet from the bottom. There are ſeveral partial diviſions of it, which the imaginations of ſome people have diſtin-

guiſhed into a kitchen, a hall, a dancing-room, a cellar and other apartments; and water of a petrifying quality being continually dropping from the roof, and forming a variety of ſtony figures, fancy has improved them into reſemblances of old women, dogs, bells, organs, and other things. The echo of any noiſe within this cavern is ſo ſtrong, that a large ſtone, ſuch as a man may lift up without much difficulty, being dropped on the rocky bottom of the cave, ſounds with a noiſe as loud as the report of a cannon.

At the extremity of this cave, there iſſues a ſtream of water ſufficient to drive a mill; and paſſing with great rapidity and noiſe, the whole length of the cavern, it burſts out through the rock near the entrance into the valley. Here are always people ready, for a ſmall reward, to attend ſtrangers into this cave with lights.

Among the natural curioſities of Cornwall is reckoned a cavern, called Kynan's Cove, ſituated one mile and a half north weſt from the Lizard Point: the way down to it from the hill is extremely rugged and narrow, being only a ſingle track, worn by the horſes that carry ſand. The ſand of the cove, which is entered by this path, is partly of a light colour, and partly glittering; it is diſperſed in many winding paſſages among rocks, and vaſt maſſes of the cliff, which lead to different grots of various ſize and figure: theſe grots are waſhed too often by the tides to produce

any

any cavernous plants; but, at the foot of the rocks, many baſons or baths of water, tranſparent as cryſtal, are formed in the ſands by the eddy of the waves. The crevices in the rocks, which are ſeldom more than the twentieth of an inch wide, are full of a ſmooth unctuous ſubſtance, which greatly reſembles bees wax, both to the ſight and touch; and between the rocks, on the eaſtern ſide, there are a few ſmall veins of the white and red marbled clay, which, from its reſemblance to tallow, called by the Greeks στεαρ, has obtained the name of Steatites.

About half way between the river Severn and the city of Briſtol, in the county of Glouceſter, there is a pit in a rock, whence lead-ore was formerly dug, called Pen Park hole: the deſcent is narrow, in form of a tunnel; being about two yards wide, and almoſt forty deep; having paſſed through the rock, it opens into a cave ſeventy-five yards long, forty-one broad, and nineteen high. In this cave there is a pool of ſweet water, twenty-ſeven yards long, twelve broad, and five and a half deep.

Near Penriſe, in Glamorganſhire, there is a promontory, which is the moſt weſterly point of the county, and is called Warmſhead Point: it ſtretches about a mile into the ſea, and, at half flood, the iſthmus, which joins it to the main land, is overflown, ſo that it becomes then a ſmall iſland. Towards the extremity of this point, there is a ſmall cleft or crevice in the

ground, into which, if duſt or ſand be thrown, it will be blown back again into the air; and if a perſon applies his ear to the crevice, he will hear diſtinctly a deep noiſe, like that of a large pair of bellows: theſe phænomena are attributed to the undulatory motion of the ſea, under the arched and rocky hollow of this promontory, which occaſions an alternate inſpiration and expiration of the air through the cleft.

At Oxenhall, a village in the county of Durham, between Darlington and the river Tees, there are three large deep pits, full of water, called Hell Kettles, and by the common people thought to have no bottom. Some ſuppoſe theſe pits to have been ſunk by an earthquake, becauſe, from an antient book, called The Chronicle of Tinmouth, it appears, that, on Chriſtmas Day, in the year 1179, the earth at this place roſe to a great height above the level, in which ſtate it continued till the evening, and then ſinking down, with a horrid noiſe, was ſwallowed up, and left a pit full of water, which has continued ever ſince. The people here have an opinion, that theſe pits communicate with the river Tees, and with each other, by ſubterraneous paſſages. This opinion Mr. Camden ſeems to have adopted; and, as a proof of the fact, he relates, that one Cuthbert Tonſtall, a biſhop of Durham, having put a gooſe, which he marked for the purpoſe, into one of theſe wells, found it

again in the river Tees. This ſtory, however, is not now credited; and, by a later account of the pits, it appears, that the depth of the deepeſt is not above thirty yards: the moſt probable opinion, therefore, ſeems to be, that they are old coal pits, rendered uſeleſs by the riſing of water in them.

MEDICINAL HOT AND COLD SPRINGS, *and other* SINGULAR SPRINGS *and* LAKES.

THE moſt famous ſprings in this iſland are thoſe of the city of Bath in Somerſetſhire, which took its name from its natural hot baths, for the medicinal virtues of which it has been long celebrated, and much frequented. There are in this city five hot baths, called the King's Bath, the Queen's Bath, the Croſs Bath, the Hot Bath, and the Leper's Bath: there is alſo a cold bath. In each bath there is a pump for applying the water in a ſtream upon any particular part of the body, when it is required; and each is furniſhed with benches to ſit on, rings to hold by, and proper guides for both ſexes.

The King's Bath is ſixty feet ſquare, and ſupplied by many hot ſprings that riſe in the middle of it. Contiguous to this bath is a neat pump-room, where the company meet to drink the water, which is conveyed to it from the ſprings, as hot as it can be drank, by a marble pump. There is in this bath a figure of an antient Britiſh King, called Bleyden, the ſoothſayer, with an inſcription, importing, that he diſcovered the uſe of theſe ſprings three hundred years before the Chriſtian æra.

The Queen's Bath is ſeparated from the King's Bath only by a wall. It has no ſpring, but

but receives its water from the King's Bath, and is therefore leſs hot.

The Croſs bath had its name from a croſs, that formerly ſtood in the middle of it. It is of a triangular form, and its heat is alſo leſs than that of the king's bath, becauſe it has fewer ſprings. This bath, which is the moſt frequented by perſons of quality, was covered by James earl of Marlborough. On one ſide is a gallery, where gentlemen and ladies ſtand and converſe with their friends in the bath. On the oppoſite ſide is a balcony for muſic, which plays all the time of bathing; and in the middle there is a marble pillar, adorned with curious ſculptures, which was erected at the expence of the earl of Melfort, in compliment to king James the ſecond and his queen, and in memory of their meeting here. The guides of this bath ſay, that, in a ſtrong weſterly wind, a cold air blows from the ſprings: but when the wind is eaſterly, and the weather cloſe, with a ſmall rain, the water is ſo hot as ſcarce to be endured, though the king's bath and the hot bath are then colder than uſual. It is alſo obſerved, that, in hot weather, a large black fly is frequently ſeen in the water of this bath, and is ſaid to live under water, and to come up from the ſprings. This bath will fill in fifteen or ſixteen hours, and is more temperate than the king's bath, or the hot bath; the water is ſaid to corrode ſilver.

The

The Hot bath was thus called from its having been hotter than the reſt: but it was not then ſo large as it is now.

The Lepers bath is formed from the overflowings of the croſs bath; and is allotted for the uſe of the poor people ſupported by the charity of the place.

The Cold bath is ſupplied by a fine cold ſpring, and was erected by contribution not many years ago.

It is remarkable, that, on cleanſing the hot ſprings, or on ſetting down a new pump, great quantities of hazle nuts are always found ſwimming upon the ſurface of the ſprings, and leaves, like thoſe of olive trees, come ſometimes with the water out of the pump of the hot bath. Some writers have thought them relicks of the univerſal deluge.

Theſe hot ſprings were fenced in by the Romans, when they were in poſſeſſion of this country, with a wall, to ſeparate them from the common cold ſprings, with which this place abounds; and there is a tradition, that they alſo made ſubterranean canals, to carry off the cold waters, leſt they ſhould mix with theſe. It is certain, that this place was in the greateſt eſtimation among the Romans for theſe waters. Ptolemy calls them Ὕδατα θέρμα, i. e. 'hot waters', and Antoninus ſtiles them, Aquæ ſolis, i. e. 'waters of the Sun;' and Bath

was

was afterwards called by the Saxons Accmannecearten, which ſignifies 'the city of valetudinarians'.

As this city lies in a valley ſurrounded with hills, the heat of theſe waters, and their milky detergent quality are aſcribed to the admixture and fermentation of two different waters, diſtilling from two of thoſe hills, one called Clarton-down, and the other Lanſdown. The water from Clarton-down is ſuppoſed to be ſulphureous, or bituminous, with a mixture of nitre; and the water from Lanſdown is thought to be tinctured with iron ore. Theſe waters are grateful to the ſtomach, have a mineral taſte and a ſtrong ſcent; they are of a bluiſh colour, and ſend up a thin vapour; they are neither diuretic, nor cathartic, though if ſalt be added, they purge immediately. After long ſtanding, they depoſit a black mud, which is uſed by way of cataplaſms, for local pains; and proves of more ſervice to ſome than the waters themſelves. This mud alſo they depoſit on diſtillation. They are beneficial in diſorders of the head, in cuticular diſeaſes, in obſtructions and conſtipations of the bowels, which they ſtrengthen by reſtoring their loſt tone, and in moſt diſeaſes of women and children; and are uſed as a laſt remedy in obſtinate chronic diſeaſes, which they ſometimes cure.

The ſeaſons for drinking the Bath waters are the ſpring and autumn; the ſpring ſeaſon begins with April, and ends with June; the autumn ſeaſon

ſeaſon begins with September, and laſts till December; and ſome patients remain here all the winter. In ſpring, this place is moſt frequented, for health; and in the autumn, for pleaſure; when at leaſt two thirds of the company come to partake of the amuſements of the place. In ſome ſeaſons, there have been no leſs than 8000 perſons at Bath, beſides its inhabitants. There is an officer put in by the mayor of the city, to ſuperintend the Baths, and keep order among the bathers and their guides.

The city of Briſtol, is alſo famous for a medicinal hot ſpring, which riſes near the river Avon, about a mile from the city, and is very much frequented from April to September. The water of this ſpring is thought to be impregnated with chalk, lapis calcarius, and calaminaris. It is lighter than other water, clear, pure and ſoft, and has a gentle degree of heat. It is preſcribed for internal hæmorrhages and inflammations, ſpitting of blood, dyſentery and immoderate fluxes of the menſes, diabetes and purulent ulcers of the viſcera. It is not only drank at the Pump-room, but, every morning, cried in the ſtreets of the city like milk; and it retains its virtue longer than any other medicinal water. Near the well, there is a houſe built, with an aſſembly room, and convenient lodgings.

Buxton Wells, mentioned already as one of the ſeven wonders of the Peak of Derby, are alſo celebrated for their medicinal qualities. Theſe

These waters rise from nine springs; and it is remarkable, that within five feet of one of the hot springs, there is a cold one. The use of these waters, both by drinking and bathing, is much recommended; and the wells are, therefore, greatly frequented in the summer season. The bed or soil, from which they issue, is a kind of marble; and they are said to be sulphureous, and saline: yet they are not fœtid, nor unpalatable, because the sulphur is not united with any vitriolic particles, and but with few that are saline: for the same reason, they do not tinge silver, nor act as a cathartic. When drank, this water creates a good appetite, removes obstructions, and if mixed with the chalybeat water, with which this place abounds, it answers all the intentions of the Bath and Bristol waters. The use of Buxton water, by bathing, has been recommended by physicians in all scorbutic, rheumatic and nervous disorders.

These wells are inclosed within a handsome stone building, erected at the charge of George earl of Shrewsbury. Here is a convenient house, for the accommodation of strangers, built at the charge of the duke of Devonshire. There is a Bath-room, which is arched overhead, and is rendered handsome and convenient. The bath will accommodate twenty persons, at a time, to walk and swim in. The temper of the water is blood warm, and it may be raised at pleasure to any height. Mary, Queen of Scots, who was here for

ſome time, took her leave of it, in the diſtich of Cæſar upon Feltria, varied thus:

Buxtona, quæ callidæ celebrabere nomine lymphæ,
Forte mihi poſthac non adeunda, vale.

At Matlock, a village upon the banks of the Derwent, ten miles north-weſt of Derby, there are ſeveral warm ſprings, called Matlock wells. The waters of theſe ſprings, are uſed both internally and externally; uſed internally, they are ſaid to attenuate, heat and rarify the blood; externally, they are recommended in the rheumatiſm, and all diſorders of the ſkin. To accommodate thoſe who are directed to uſe them externally, a bath has been conſtructed, incloſed in a proper building, lined with lead, and large enough to receive eight or ten people at a time, who deſcend into it by ſteps, made for that purpoſe. The water that ſupplies this bath, which is but juſt milk warm, iſſues from a rock in a moſt delightful plain, about a mile in circumference, ſurrounded by rocky hills, and a rapid ſtream. Theſe wells are much frequented, and would be more ſo, were it not for the ſtony mountainous road that leads to them, as well as the want of accommodation on the ſpot.

There are ſome other medicinal ſprings in this county; one at Stanley, a village on the north ſide of Bolſover, a market town; another at Quarndon, a village near Derby. Both theſe are chalybeat ſprings, and are much frequented.

frequented. At Kedleſton, near Derby, is a well ſaid to be of ſingular virtue in healing old ulcers, and curing the leproſy; and near Wirkſworth, a market town of this county, there are two ſprings, the one hot, and the other cold, not two feet diſtant from each other.

About four or five miles ſouth of Tunbridge, in Kent, are Tunbridge wells, the water of which is a chalybeat, and is ſaid to be of great efficacy in cold chronical diſeaſes, in weakneſſes of the nerves, and a bad digeſtion. The principal well is walled in, and paved like a ciſtern; and there are two paved walks running from it, in one of which is a long covered gallery, for a band of muſic, and for the company to walk under in bad weather; and there is alſo a row of ſhops and coffee rooms, and a public room to dance in. The ſeaſon for drinking the waters, is the months of June, July and Auguſt.

At Bromley, a market town of Kent, there is a mineral ſpring, the water of which has been found, upon a chemical analyſis, to contain the ſame qualities as the Tunbridge water, in a greater degree.

Scarborough, a borough town of Yorkſhire, is famous for a medicinal ſpring, which riſes at the foot of an exceeding high cliff, about a quarter of a mile ſouth of the town. It is in a ſandy ſoil, near the level of the ſpring

ides, by which it is often overflowed. The water of this ſpring is very tranſparent, and of a ſky colour: it has a pleaſant taſte, and an inky ſmell; and is found to be impregnated with vitriol, alum, nitre and ſalt; it is purgative and diuretic; and is recommended for removing obſtructions, and for diſorders that proceed from too ſlow a motion of the blood: it attenuates groſs, fizy, and mucous humours, and it ſheaths, ſweetens, and haſtens the expulſion of all acrid, acid, or ſharp humours: it is, therefore, found beneficial in the jaundice, in inflammations, or a ſchirrus, in the ſpleen, in hyſteric caſes, in a cachexy, in an incipient dropſy, in preventing apoplexies, palſies and lethargies, in arthritic, and rheumatic diſorders; in headachs, aſthma's, catarrhs, habitual coſtiveneſs, and many other complaints. It is drank in the hot months, and is frequented by vaſt numbers of people of all ranks; and, at the ſeaſon of drinking the waters, there are at Scarborough, aſſemblies and balls in the ſame manner as at Bath and Tunbridge.

About a mile from Beverley, in Yorſhire, is a ſpaw, which is ſaid to be of great ſervice in the cure of ſcorbutic and other cutaneous diſorders.

Cheltenham, a market town of Glocesterſhire, is much frequented on account of a mineral water, which was diſcovered there not many years ago, and is purgative and diuretic.

At

At Llandrindrod, in Radnorſhire, there is a mineral water, which is much reſorted to by good company. The water of this place is of three ſorts, rock water, pump water, and well water. The rock water is ſuppoſed to be good in all chronic diſeaſes from a lax fibre, in ſcorbutic eruptions, in weak nerves, aſthma's, palſies, epilepſies, agues, nervous fevers, all diſeaſes in women, and ſeminal weakneſſes in both ſexes. The pump water is ſaid to be an excellent remedy for the ſcurvy, hypochondriac, melancholy, fevers, leproſy, and the gravel. The well water is chiefly recommended for bathing in ſuch diſorders as tepid bathing is recommended for.

Knareſborough, in Yorkſhire, is famous for medicinal ſprings, which were formerly much frequented: theſe ſprings are four in number, ſituated not far diſtant one from another, and yet of very different qualities. One, diſtinguiſhed by the name of the ſweet ſpaw, or vitrioline well, is in Knareſborough foreſt, about three miles from the town: it was diſcovered in 1620, and is acknowledged to be a ſovereign remedy in ſeveral diſorders. Another of theſe ſprings is called the ſtinking ſpaw, or the ſulphur well, from its ſtrong ſulphureous fœtid ſmell, and is generally uſed by bathing in rheumatic and paralytic caſes; and is drank in dropſical, ſplenetic, ſcorbutic, and arthritic diſorders. Another ſpring is called Mongah's or Mungo's well, from Mungo a Scottiſh ſaint, who was once greatly

revered in theſe parts: it is about four miles from the town, and is uſed as a cold bath. The fourth ſpring is in the town, and is called the dropping well, becauſe the water drops out of a ſpungy porous rock, into a ſtone baſon underneath; the petrifying quality of this ſpring is ſaid to be ſtronger than that of any other ſpring in this iſland.

At Leeds, in this county, there are alſo ſome medicinal ſprings, one of which, called St. Peter's well, is remarkably cold, and has proved of ſervice in rheumatiſms, rickets, and ſome other complaints: and another called Eyebright well, has been found uſeful in diſorders of the eyes.

At Moffat, a village in a diſtrict of Scotland, called Annandale, about thirty-ſix miles ſouth-weſt of Edinburgh, are Moffat wells, the moſt famous mineral waters in Scotland. Theſe wells are two in number, and ſtand not far one from another, upon different levels; the higheſt runs through whitiſh ſtones, reſembling cryſtal; and the loweſt, through blackiſh ſtones, of the colour of antimony. The waters are diuretic, emetic and cathartic, powerfully removing all obſtructions of the bowels, and therefore very good againſt the cholic and nephritic diſorders. They are alſo of ſervice to remove pains in the joints; they are ſaid to be a ſovereign remedy in ſcorbutic caſes, and the king's evil; and are uſed both by drinking

ing and bathing. They are ſuppoſed to owe their virtue to a ſulphureous principle.

Beſides theſe ſprings, which are the moſt celebrated medicinal waters in Britain, there are others remarkable for their healing qualities, among which are thoſe following.

A mineral ſpring was ſome years ago diſcovered at Brighthelmſtone in Suſſex, the water of which was began to be much drank in the ſummer of the year 1760, upon the ſpot. It is found to depoſit an ochrous ſediment, and a courſe of it judiciouſly varied is ſuppoſed to reſtore infirm habits.

In Cornwall, there are ſeveral ſprings, ſuppoſed to have medicinal virtue, that are not known to be tinctured with any mineral. At a village, called Madern, north of Penzance, a market town of this county, there is a well, which is ſaid to cure pains and ſtiffneſs in the limbs, by being uſed as a bath. Superſtitious perſons alſo reſort to this well at certain times of the year, moon, and day, on a leſs juſtifiable errand: they drop pebbles, or pins, into the water, or ſhake the ground about, and from the turns which theſe ſmall bodies make in ſinking, or the bubbles that riſe in the water, they determine, by certain rules, what in general will be their future fortune, or what will be the iſſue of an amour, or undertaking, in which they happen to be engaged.

In the parish of Sancred, among the hills to the west of Penzance, there is another well, that has been much celebrated for curing wounds and sores, and removing cutaneous eruptions. As a memorial of its virtue, a chapel was long since built near it, and dedicated to St. Euinus; the ruins of it, consisting of much carved work, still remain, and shew that it was once of considerable note. Both these waters rise in a grey moor-stone gravel, and are very cold and limpid, but not mineral.

In this county is a third well of the same kind, called Holy Well, situated in a small sandy bay on the south west coast, not far from Columb Magna, a market town. In this bay there are several caves, which have been wrought into the cliff by the north sea; and in one of these caves, at the north east point of the bay, at the foot of a high cliff, is this well. There are some rude steps cut into the rock, which lead from the entrance, that is very low, to the height of many feet perpendicular: the water is then seen distilling from every part of the roof; and, being collected in a little bason, it flows from thence in a small stream not bigger than a reed. The water of this well is greatly recommended in fluxes, and other disorders of the bowels; but it does not appear to contain any mineral principle.

There are many chalybeat springs in this county, to some of which extraordinary virtues are ascribed.

About

About two miles and a half from Malvern-hills, in the county of Hereford, there is a ſpring, which the people in the neighbourhood call Holy Well. It is ſituated on the ſide of a hill, in an arable field; and, beſides ſeveral medical qualities, it is ſaid to clear the ſkin from ſun-burns and freckles, if waſhed with it two or three mornings ſucceſſively. This ſpring paſſes through a light ſand, appears to ferment, and is full of very ſmall thin lamina, of a metalline appearance, and as bright as the pureſt ſilver; from which, however, the refiners could extract nothing of value. Within two miles of this ſpring is another, called alſo Holy Well, ſituated on the brow of a hill, which ſtands alſo in a corn field. The water of this well is ſaid to be good in diſorders of the eyes, and to have performed many extraordinary cures upon perſons afflicted with putrid ulcers.

On the top of one of the hills, called Malvern-hills, there is a ſpring, the water of which is ſaid to be a remedy for many diſorders of the eyes; and at about a furlong diſtance is another, ſaid to be of great efficacy in the cure of cancers.

Near Stortford Biſhops, a market town of Hertfordſhire, there is a ſpring, called St. Oſyth's Well, the water of which is recommended for ſore eyes.

In Lancaſhire there are ſeveral excellent ſprings of chalybeat waters; the moſt remarkable of which is at Latham, near Ormſkirk, called Maudlin's Well, which has wrought many remarkable cures. It was walled in and covered, at the expence of Charles late earl of Derby, who had a family ſeat here. Though this ſpring is not near the ſea, nor any ſalt rivers, yet it uſed to throw up marine ſhells in great quantities, till mill ſtones were laid upon it, which now prevent that inconveniency. This ſpring would be more frequented, if there were better accommodations round it. It is ſaid to be impregnated with vitriol, ſulphur and ochre, mixed with iron, lapis ſciſcilis, and a marine ſalt, united with a bitter purging ſalt.

At Wrayſholm tower, on the ſouth ſide of Cartmel in this county, was diſcovered not very long ago a medicinal ſpring, of a brackiſh water, which is ſince much drank every ſummer, by perſons troubled with worms, the ſtone, gout, itch, and ſeveral other diſtempers.

Wellingborough, a market town of Northamptonſhire, is celebrated for medicinal waters; and Queen Mary, wife to King Charles the Firſt, is ſaid to have continued many weeks in this town, by the advice of her phyſicians, to drink them.

Aſtrop Wells, upon the borders of Oxfordſhire, were once much recommended in ſcorbutic and aſthmatic caſes.

In

In Staffordſhire there are ſeveral medicinal ſprings of various qualities; ſome impregnated with bitumen, ſome with ſalt, and others with ſulphur. Of the bituminous kind is a warm ſpring at Beresford, ſouth eaſt of Leek, a market town; and another at Hints, near Tamworth, another market town. Of the ſaline kind, the ſtrongeſt are the brine pits at Chartley, near Stafford; of the water of which as good white ſalt is made as any in England. Among the ſprings of a weaker brine, there is one in Blue-hill, near Leek, which tinges the ſtones and earth it touches with a ruſty colour, and which galls will turn as black as ink. Of the ſulphureous ſort is St. Eraſmus's Well at Ingeſtre, two miles north-eaſt of Stafford, and another ſpring at Codſal, north-weſt of Wolverhampton. There are alſo other medicinal waters in this county, not reducible to either of theſe claſſes, which are ſaid to have performed great cures, as Salter's Well, near Newcaſtle under Line, which has the reputation of curing the King's Evil; Elder Well, at Blimhill, near Penkridge, ſaid to cure diſorders of the eyes; and a well, called the Spaw, near Wolverhampton, which is reputed to have cured diſeaſes of various kinds.

Epſom, a market town of Surry, has been long famous for medicinal purging waters, impregnated with alum, and diſcovered in 1618. Notwithſtanding theſe waters are not in ſuch repute as formerly, yet they are not impaired in virtue; and there is a ſalt extracted from them,

them, which is famous over all Europe, for its gentle, cooling, purgative, and purifying qualities.

Dulwich Wells, in the ſame county, about five miles from London, are celebrated for their purgative quality, and were formerly much frequented; and Stretham, about ſeven miles from London, has a fine medicinal ſpring, which was diſcovered in 1660, and has alſo been greatly frequented by perſons of all ranks from London.

King's Newnham, near Rugby, a market town of Warwickſhire, is remarkable for three medicinal ſprings; the water of which is ſtrongly impregnated with alum, of a milky colour, and reckoned a good medicine for the ſtone. It is obſerved of this water, that, being drank with ſalt, it is aperient, but with ſugar reſtringent.

At the weſt end of the city of Aberdeen in Scotland is a little round hill, from the bottom of which iſſues a ſpring, called the Aberdonian Spaw, celebrated for its medicinal virtues; of which an account is given in a treatiſe, profeſſedly written upon this ſubject, by Dr. William Barclay.

Near Edinburgh is a well, called St. Catherine's Well, and vulgarly the Oily Well, becauſe it ſends up with the water an oil, or balſam, which ſwims upon it: this oil is an excellent

excellent vulnerary, is ſerviceable in the cure of pains proceeding from cold, and is celebrated for its ſtrengthening and invigorating qualities.

At Wexford, in the county of that name in Ireland, there is a good chalybeat ſpring, much reſorted to in the ſummer ſeaſon.

Theſe being the chief medicinal ſprings in Great Britain and Ireland, ſuch ſprings will, in the next place, be taken notice of as are moſt remarkable for other different peculiarities.

Of this kind are the petrifying ſprings with which theſe iſlands greatly abound.

At Aſton, ſouth of Deddington, a market town of Oxfordſhire, there is a petrifying ſpring, the water of which caſes the graſs, moſs and other vegetable ſubſtances in its way, with a ſtony kind of ſlime, which, while it hardens, conſumes the ſubſtance it has faſtened upon, ſo that nothing but the petrified caſe remains. And at Summerton, a village ſouth-eaſt of Deddington, there is another petrifying ſpring, the water of which forms a ſtony cruſt, like a ſheath, over vegetable ſubſtances of all kinds, but without deſtroying them, and with ſo little coheſion, that they may be drawn out with the greateſt eaſe.

Not far from Broughton, near Kettering, a market town of Northamptonſhire, there is a petri-

petrifying well, from whence a ſcull, perfectly petrified, was, in the laſt century, brought to Sidney College in Cambridge, where it is ſtill preſerved.

At Barton, about eight miles from Luton, a market town of Bedfordſhire, is a petrifying ſpring. And, at the bottom of Beacon-hill, not far from Harwich, in the county of Eſſex, is another ſpring, which petrifies not only the earth that falls into it from the top of the cliff, but wood alſo; and a large piece of wood thus petrified is preſerved in the repoſitory of the Royal Society at London.

In the neighbourhood of Lutterworth, a market town of Leiceſterſhire, is a petrifying ſpring, the water of which is exceeding cold, and ſo ſtrongly impregnated with petrifying qualities, that, in a very little time, it converts wood and ſeveral other ſubſtances into ſtone.

In Betham Park, near Burton in Weſtmoreland, is a petrifying ſpring, called the Dripping-Well.

Near Dunnoter Caſtle, in Kincardinſhire in Scotland, there is a dropping cave, where the water petrifies.

Among the ſprings, which are remarkable for other ſingularities, are thoſe following:

One of the wonders of the Peak of Derby is a ſpring, called Tideſwell, near a market town, to which it has given its name. This well is about three feet deep, and as many wide, and the water, in different and uncertain periods of time, ſinks and riſes with a gurgling noiſe two thirds of the perpendicular depth of the well. Many conjectures have been formed to account for this phænomenon. Some have thought, that, in the aqueduct, a ſtone ſtands in equilibrio, and produces the riſe and fall of the water, by vibrating backwards and forwards: but as it is as difficult to conceive what ſhould produce this vibration, at uncertain periods, as what ſhould produce the riſe and fall of the water, others imagine, that theſe irregular ebbings and flowings, as well as the gurgling noiſe, are occaſioned by air, which agitates or preſſes the water from the ſubterraneous cavities: but theſe do not tell us what can be ſuppoſed firſt to move the air. Others have imagined the ſpring to be occaſionally ſupplied from the overflowings of ſome ſubterraneous body of water lying upon a higher level.

At Brixham, a village about three miles weſt of Dartmouth in Devonſhire, is a ſpring, called Lay-well, which ebbs and flows from one to eleven times in an hour. The riſe and fall of it, at a medium, is about an inch and a quarter; and the area of the baſon, into which it is received, is about twenty feet. It ſometimes bubbles up like a boiling pot: the

water, which is as clear as cryſtal, is very cold in the ſummer, yet never freezes in winter. The neighbouring inhabitants have a notion, that, in ſome fevers, it is medicinal.

At a village, called Giggleſwick, about half a mile from Settle in Yorkſhire, there is a ſpring, which frequently ebbs and flows three times in an hour, when the water ſinks and riſes two feet.

At Newton, on the ſea ſide, north weſt of the mouth of the Ogmore, in Glamorganſhire in Wales, is a ſpring about eighteen feet in circumference, the water of which, at high tide, ſinks nearly to the bottom: but when the ſea ebbs, it riſes almoſt to the brim. To account for this phænomenon, it is ſuppoſed, that, at full ſea, the air in the veins of the ſpring, not being at liberty to circulate, is deprived of its uſual vent, which prevents the water from ſpringing out; but that the ſea retiring from the ſhore, and thoſe veins or natural aqueducts being freed from ſuch obſtructions, the water is permitted to iſſue through them.

At Kaſtelh Karreg, near Caermarthen, in the county of that name, is a fountain, which conſtantly ebbs and flows every twenty-four hours.

At Tauton North, a village near Barnſtaple in Devonſhire, there is a pit ten feet deep, out of which a ſpring of water ſometimes iſſues, and

and forms a little brook, that continues for many days together. The people in the neighbourhood pretend, that the appearance of this water preſages ſome public calamity.

At the bottom of a hill, about five miles from Leominſter in Herefordſhire, is a well, called Bone-well, in which a great quantity of ſmall bones is always found, and of which there is conſtantly a freſh ſupply, in a very ſhort time after it is cleared of them. Some imagine theſe to be the bones of ſome ſmall fiſh; and others the bones of frogs; but whence, or how they come to be collected here, it is not eaſy to conjecture.

At Ancliff, two miles from Wigan in Lancaſhire, there is a curious phænomenon, called the Burning well; the water of which is cold, and has no ſmell; yet ſo ſtrong a vapour of ſulphur iſſues out with it, that, upon applying a flame, the top of the water is covered with a flame, like that of burning ſpirits, which laſts ſeveral hours, and emits ſo fierce a heat, that meat may be boiled over it: but this water, being taken out of the well, will not emit vapour in a quantity ſufficient to catch fire.

At Oundle, in Northamptonſhire, is a well, in which, it is ſaid, is ſometimes heard a noiſe like the beat of a drum, which the people in the neighbourhood regard as a preſage of ſome great calamity.

At Cleydon, a village in the north of Oxfordſhire, is a ſpring, which flows all the year, but moſt plentifully in the drieſt weather.

In many parts of Cheſhire there are ſalt ſprings, particularly at Northwich, Namptwich, and Middlewich, which are called the Salt Wiches, and at Dunham, at the diſtance of about ſix miles from each other; and from theſe vaſt quantities of ſalt are produced. The pits are ſeldom more than four yards deep, and never more than ſeven. In two places in Namptwich the ſpring breaks out in the meadows, ſo as to fret away the graſs; and a ſalt liquor ouzes through the earth, which is ſwampy to a conſiderable diſtance. The ſalt ſprings at Namptwich are about thirty miles from the ſea, and generally lie along the river Weaver: yet there is an appearance of the ſame vein at Middlewich, nearer a little ſtream, called the Dan, than the Weaver. All theſe ſprings lie near brooks, and in meadow grounds. The water is ſo very cold at the bottom of the pits, that the briners cannot ſtay in them above half an hour at a time, nor ſo long without frequently drinking ſtrong waters. Some of theſe ſprings afford much more water than others; but it is obſerved, that there is more ſalt in any given quantity of water drawn from the ſprings that yield little, than in the ſame quantity drawn from thoſe that yield much. It is alſo very remarkable, that more ſalt is produced from the ſame quantity of brine in dry weather than in wet. Whence the brine of theſe

theſe ſprings is ſupplied is a queſtion that has never yet been finally determined: ſome have ſuppoſed it to come from the ſea, ſome from ſubterraneous rocks of ſalt, which were diſcovered in theſe parts about the middle of laſt century, and others from ſubtil ſaline particles ſubſiſting in the air, and depoſited in a proper bed. It is not probable that this water comes from the ſea, becauſe a quart of ſea water will produce no more than an ounce and a half of ſalt; but a quart of water from theſe ſprings will often produce ſeven or eight ounces.

In the channel of the river Were, below Branſpeth, a village near Durham, there are many very large ſtones, which are never covered, but when that river overflows; and over which, if water is poured, it will in a ſhort time become brackiſh: and at Salt-water Haugh, not far diſtant, there is a ſalt ſpring in the middle of the Were, which is beſt perceived in the ſummer, when the water of the river is low; then it is ſeen bubbling up. The water of this ſpring tinges all the ſtones near it with a red colour. It is as ſalt as any brine, and when boiled, it produces a great quantity of bay ſalt, though not ſo palatable as common ſalt.

At Barton, near Ormſkirk, a market town of Lancaſhire, there is a remarkable ſpring of ſalt-water, a quart of which will produce eight ounces of ſalt, though a quart of ſea-water will produce but an ounce and a half. And in

many parts of the coaſt of this county, the inhabitants gather great heaps of ſand together, which, after having lain ſome time, they put into troughs full of holes at bottom, pour water on it, and boil the lees into white ſalt.

At Leamington, eaſt of Warwick, in the county of that name, there is a ſalt ſpring, which riſes near the river Leam; the water of which is uſed by the poorer ſort of people to ſeaſon their bread: and at Rivell, near Moffat Wells in Scotland, the people make ſalt out of the ſea ſand, in like manner as is done in Lancaſhire.

In this place it may be proper to mention a ditch, at Beſcot, near Litchfield, in Staffordſhire, which affords a natural kind of phoſphorus: for the mud of this ditch, rubbed upon any thing in the dark, emits a faint bluiſh flame for near a quarter of an hour.

Among the remarkable lakes of this country may be reckoned Luxford Lake, near Pool in Dorſetſhire, which is ſaid to ebb and flow four times every twenty-four hours.

Near Stackpool Boſher, upon the ſea coaſt, not far from Pembroke, in the county of that name, is a pool or pit of water, called Boſharton Meer, ſo deep, that it could never be ſounded: yet, before a ſtorm, it is ſaid to bubble, foam, and make a noiſe ſo loud, as to be heard at the diſtance of ten miles. It is ſuppoſed

ſuppoſed to have a ſubterraneous communication with the ſea.

In Argyleſhire, in North Britain, is a lake, called Lochow, which is twenty-four miles in length, and one mile in breadth. Lochneſs, in the county of Inverneſs, is much about the ſame length: but it is ſaid to be in many places of an unfathomable depth. It never freezes, but ſmoaks and diſſolves ice thrown into it, during the greateſt froſts, which is aſcribed to the ſulphureous ground it paſſes through; and the ſame is obſerved of Loch Tay and Loch Ern, two other lakes in Scotland.

Near Lochneſs, and on the top of a hill, ſaid to be two miles in perpendicular height, is a lake, about thirty fathoms long, and ſix broad, which never freezes, and could never be fathomed: there is no appearance of any ſtream to or from this lake; and yet it is full at all ſeaſons of the year. About ſeventeen miles to the weſt of this lake, on the north ſide of a mountain, called Glenintea, there is a lake, called Lochanwyn, which, in the Highland language, ſignifies the Green Lake, and is covered with ice all the year round; as is alſo another lake, called Lake Straglaſh, not far from Lochanwyn. In the ſame county there is likewiſe a lake, which never freezes till February, when in one night it will be frozen all over, and in four and twenty hours the ice will be of a conſiderable thickneſs.

In

In Ireland there are ſome very conſiderable lakes, among which are Loch Corrib, in the county of Gallway, which is twenty miles long, and, in ſome places, five miles broad; and Loch Maſk, in the county of Mayo, eleven miles in length, and five in breadth. Loch Corrib is navigable, and is ſaid to contain three hundred iſlands, covered with pine trees. Loch Maſk has two iſlands, on which are the ruins of ſome antient caſtles; and this lake abounds with a great variety of fiſh.

MISCELLANEOUS CURIOSITIES.

AT the bottom of ſeveral mountains in Derbyſhire there are cavities, called by the inhabitants Swallows, becauſe they ſwallow up ſeveral ſtreams, which never re-appear: but ſome think, that the ſubterranean rivers in the Devil's Arſe in the Peak of Derby, already mentioned, and other rapid ſprings that iſſue out of ſome mountains, near Caſtleton, a town ſix miles north eaſt of Buxton Wells, are formed from the conflux of water in thoſe cavities.

The Mole, a river of Surry, after running for ſeveral miles from its ſource, diſappears at the bottom of a hill, called Box-hill, near Darking, a market town, and paſſes under ground in a place called the Swallow. From this circumſtance, the river is alſo ſometimes called the Swallow; and it appears to have derived the name Mole from its working its way under ground: for it is generally believed, that from the bottom of Box-hill, where it is ſwallowed up, it works a paſſage for more than two miles to Leatherhead, where it is ſuppoſed to ſpring up anew, and from whence it continues its courſe northward, till it falls into the Thames, over-againſt Hampton-court, in the county of Middleſex. It appears, however, to be the opinion of later writers, that the ſtream of the Mole is altogether loſt at the Swallow, and is not the ſame that riſes at Leatherhead: but rather, that the waters there iſſue from a new

ſpring;

ſpring; and that the river formed by them is another river, though, from a belief of its being the ſame river, it obtained the ſame name.

In Berkſhire is a ſmall river, called the Lambourne, which, contrary to all other ſtreams, is always higheſt in ſummer, ſhrinks gradually as winter approaches, and, at laſt, is nearly, if not quite, dry. To account for this extraordinary phænomenon, it has been ſuppoſed, that there is in the hill, from which this ſtream iſſues, a large cavity, with a duct, in form of a ſyphon or crane, ſuch as is commonly uſed to decant wine and other liquors. Suppoſing this to be the caſe, the rain, which begins to fall plentifully in autumn, and continues during the winter, will, at length, raiſe the water in the baſon to the level of the higheſt part of the ſyphon, and the duct being then filled, and the leg that communicates with the ſtream being longer than that which communicates with the baſon, the water in the baſon will run out through it, and continue to do ſo, till the ſurface of the water ſinks below the foot of the duct that communicates with it: the conſequence is, the baſon being filled, during the winter, the duct will begin to run in the ſpring, and continue running all ſummer; but ſummer being a dry ſeaſon, and not ſupplying the baſon with rain as faſt as it is exhauſted, the water will at length ſink below the end of the duct, and conſequently the ſtream will again ceaſe to run, till the water again riſes in the baſon to the level of the higheſt part of the ſyphon, which

which will happen the beginning of the following ſummer; and thus the ſtream will always run in the dry ſeaſon, and become dry in the wet, except the little that it borrows from the trickling of the adjacent ſprings. Suppoſing this hypotheſis to be true, the periods of flowing and failing of this ſpring will be reciprocally longer or ſhorter as the ſeaſons are wetter or drier: for if the winter proves wet, the ſtream will begin to flow earlier in the ſummer; and if the ſummer alſo ſhould be wet, it will continue to flow longer, and ſo vice verſa.

In York Would, after very rainy ſeaſons, water frequently guſhes out of the earth, and riſes to a very conſiderable height: theſe jets the inhabitants of the county call Vipſies, or Gipſies, and believe them to be the forerunner of a famine, or ſome other public calamity. To account for theſe phænomena, it is ſuppoſed, that the rain water, being received and collected in large baſons or caverns of the hills in this mountainous tract, finds a vent below, towards the bottom of the hills; but that this vent, not being large enough for the water to iſſue as faſt as it gathers above, it is forced up into jets, or ſpouts, upon the principle of artificial fountains; and after ſprings and ſummers ſo wet as to produce theſe ſpouts, a ſcarcity of corn has frequently happened throughout the kingdom; ſo that the notion of theſe ſpouts being prognoſtics of famine is better founded than many others of the ſame kind.

Near

Near Redborn, a village about three miles north weſt of St. Albans in Hertfordſhire, there is a brook, called Wenmer or Womer, that ſometimes ſwells ſo high as to overflow, which the common people think is a preſage of ſome public calamity.

In Pentland Frith, which divides the Orkney iſlands from the Britiſh continent, and near one of thoſe iſlands, known by the name of Swinna, there are two great whirlpools, called the Wells of Swinna, which are ſure to ſwallow up any veſſel that comes within their draught: theſe gulphs, where the water is perpetually going round, are moſt dangerous in a calm; for if there be any wind, and the veſſel under ſail, they are paſſed without danger. If the mariners, who carry paſſengers between the main land and the iſlands of Orkney, are ever driven near theſe eddies by the tides, they throw a barrel, bundle of ſtraw, or ſome other bulky thing into the neareſt whirlpool; and while that is ſwallowing the draught to the vortex ceaſes; and the ſea around is calm enough to ſuffer the veſſel in the mean time to get beyond the reach of its draught: whatever is ſwallowed up in this manner by either of the whirlpools is found floating ſoon afterwards, at the diſtance of a mile or two from them.

Among the remarkable echos in Great Britain, is one at Norton-hall, a gentleman's ſeat, about four miles from Warrington in Lancaſhire. There is a wall about one hundred and

and twenty yards long, at one end of which are ſome ſteps that lead into the houſe; about the middle there is a round tower with a gate in it, and at the other another tower and gate of the ſame kind: if a flute be ſounded on the ſteps, it is ſcarce heard at all at the firſt gate; but at the diſtance of thirty yards from it, nearer to the farther tower, is heard very diſtinctly, not however as coming from the ſteps where it is ſounded, but from the farther tower; but upon approaching ten yards nearer to the farther tower, it is no longer heard from that gate, but from the ſteps where it is ſounded *.

* An echo is a ſound reverberated or reflected to the ear from ſome ſolid body. Whereas the undulatory motion of the air, which conſtitutes ſound, is propagated in all directions from the ſounding body, it frequently happens, that the air, in performing its vibrations, will impinge againſt various objects, which will reflect it back, and ſo cauſe new vibrations the contrary way: now if the objects are ſo ſituated, as to reflect a ſufficient number of vibrations back, viz. ſuch as proceed different ways to the ſame place, the ſound will be there repeated, and is called an echo; and the greater the diſtance of the object is, the longer will be the time before the repetition is heard; and when the ſound, in its progreſs, meets with objects at different diſtances, ſufficient to produce an echo, the ſame ſound will be repeated ſeveral times ſucceſſively, according to the different diſtances of theſe objects from the ſounding body, which makes what is called a repeated echo.

In the neighbourhood of Rickmanſworth, a market town of Hertfordſhire, there is a warren-hill, which has an echo, that repeats twelve times to the ſound of a trumpet.

At Oxenden, near Kettering in Northamptonſhire, is a remarkable echo, formed by the tower of a church, that will repeat twelve or thirteen ſyllables very diſtinctly.

In Woodſtock Park, in Oxfordſhire, there was an echo, about a century ago, which, in a ſtill night, would repeat very diſtinctly eighteen or twenty ſyllables; but it has been much impaired by removing ſome buildings.

Under Pembroke Caſtle, in the county of Pembroke, there is a vault, called the Wogan, remarkable for a very fine echo.

SECT.

SECT. III.

An Hiſtorical Account of the moſt remarkable Earthquakes, Inundations, Fires, Epidemic Diſeaſes, and other public Calamities, proceeding from natural Cauſes, which, at different times, have viſited the Inhabitants of Great Britain *and* Ireland; *together with a Hiſtory of other very extraordinary miſcellaneous Phænomena obſerved in theſe Iſlands.*

EARTHQUAKES.

GREAT BRITAIN and Ireland are countries not very ſubject to earthquakes; a few however of theſe terrible phænomena have happened, at different periods, in theſe iſlands.

There is a chaſm at Hermitage, a village about ſeven miles ſouth of Sherborn in Dorſetſhire, which is one of the moſt extraordinary effects of an earthquake to be found in this iſland: it was occaſioned by the removal of a large plat of ground, with trees and hedges upon it, to the diſtance of forty rods, by an earthquake which happened on the 13th day of January, in the year 1585.

In the year 1575, Marcley hill, about ſix miles eaſt of Hereford, after ſhaking and roaring, in a terrible manner, for three days together,

gether, was, about ſix o'clock on Sunday even-ing, put in motion, and continued moving for eight hours, in which time it advanced up-wards of 200 feet from its former ſituation, and mounted twelve fathoms higher than it was before. In the place whence it ſet out, it left a gap 400 feet long, and 320 broad; and, in its progreſs, overthrew a chapel belonging to a village, called Kinnaſton, together with all the trees, houſes, and every other thing that ſtood in its way; carrying with it the trees that grew upon it, with ſheep folds, and ſome flocks of ſheep that were feeding on it. It is obſerved, that the earthquake, which removed this hill, was of that kind which the naturaliſts call braſmatia *, being a motion up and down, or perpendicular to the horizon.

* Of earthquakes Ariſtotle and Pliny diſtinguiſh two kinds, in regard to the nature of the ſhake, viz. a tremor and a pulſe: the firſt is an horizontal motion in alternate vibration, compared to the trembling of a perſon in an ague. The ſecond is a perpendicular motion up and down, and is called by Ariſtotle Βρασσαι, from the reſemblance of its motion to that of boiling, whence the term Braſmatia. G. Agricola diſtinguiſhes earthquakes into four kinds; and Albertus Magnus divides them into ten: but philoſophers in general have reduced theſe into three, viz. Inclination, when the earth vibrates alternately from right to left, like a tree ſhaken from one ſide to another, by which mountains have been ſometimes brought to meet, and claſh againſt each other; Pulſation, when it beats up and down like an artery; and Trembling, when it ſhakes and quavers every way like a flame.

The

The top of the high cliff, ſouth of the town of Scarborough in Yorkſhire, at the bottom of which is the Scarborough Spaw, already mentioned, was fifty-four yards above high water mark, till the 29th of December, 1737, when a part of the cliff, containing above an acre paſture land, ſunk by degrees, for ſeveral hours, with cattle feeding on it; and at length ſettled about ſeventeen yards below its former perpendicular height. By the preſſure of ſuch an immenſe weight, computed at no leſs than 561,360 tons, the ſandy ground beyond the cliff towards the ſea, where the wells were, roſe, for about an hundred yards in length, twenty feet above its former level. The Spaw and the building around it, being on the ground that was thus elevated, the water entirely failed; but, upon a diligent ſearch, the Spaw was again recovered, and the water upon trial ſeemed rather to be more efficacious than before.

There is a ridge of chalky hills, reaching all the way from Folkſtone to Dover in Kent, ſome of which, in the neighbourhood of Folkſtone, we are told, in No. 349, of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, had been obſerved to ſink conſiderably in the laſt century: but whether by an earthquake, or ſome other cauſe, does not appear.

Upon the 6th of April, in the year 1580, an earthquake happened at Hithe in Kent,

which rung the church bells, and damaged many houſes.

On the night of the 4th of November 1678, in the ſpace of a few hours, three ſucceſſive ſhocks of an earthquake, accompanied with a rumbling noiſe like diſtant thunder, were felt at Brewood, in Staffordſhire, and its neighbourhood; and the night following, a leſs conſiderable ſhock, attended with the like rumbling noiſe, was perceived about this place.

Buckinghamſhire was ſhaken by an earthquake, on the 20th of January 1665, about ſix o'clock in the evening; it was attended with an unuſual noiſe in the air, but did no damage.

In the year 1250, there happened an earthquake at St. Albans, in Hertfordſhire, and the parts adjacent, attended with a ſubterranean noiſe like thunder, which however did no damage.

The moſt extraordinary phenomenon that ever happened in the ſea, on the coaſts of theſe iſlands, by means of earthquakes, was on the firſt of November 1755, about two in the afternoon, the day on which Liſbon was deſtroyed by an earthquake. Mr. Borlace, who has written a Natural Hiſtory of Cornwall, obſerves, that there was juſt then a deal calm on the coaſt of that county, which left the

the vanes pointing to the north-eaſt, that the mercury in the Barometer was higher than it had been known for three years before, and the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer ſtood at fifty-four. The ſea at St. Michael's Mount, in Cornwall, after it had ebbed about half an hour, ſuddenly roſe ſix feet, and again retired in about ten minutes: this flux and reflux continued every ten minutes for two hours and an half. It came in with great rapidity from the ſouth-eaſt, and ebbed away to the weſtward, whirling the boats that lay at the head of the pier, ſome one way, and ſome another. The firſt and ſecond flux and reflux were not ſo violent as the third and fourth, for in theſe, and thoſe that immediately followed, the ſea was as rapid as a mill ſtream, deſcending to an underſhot wheel. After about two hours the undulations became gradually fainter, and ceaſed about the time of low water.

The weſtern parts of Cornwall were, on the 15th of July 1757, ſhaken by an earthquake, which however did no ſort of damage.

On February the 8th. and March the 8th, in the year 1750, the inhabitants of London and Weſtminſter were greatly alarmed by a violent ſhock of an earthquake, that happened each day, which however did no conſiderable damage.

STORMS

STORMS *and* INUNDATIONS.

IN the northern parts of Huntingdonſhire, there are large bodies of water called Meers, ſome of which, particularly Wittleſey Meer, are frequently thrown into the moſt violent agitations, without the leaſt breath of wind, to the great terror and danger of the fiſhermen, and others that paſs the lake. Theſe agitations are generally ſuppoſed to ariſe from eruptions of ſubterraneous winds.

In the year 1703, happened a ſtorm, which was dreadfully violent all over the iſland, but remarkably ſo in Somerſetſhire, where Dr. Kidder, biſhop of Bath and Wells, together with his lady, were killed in bed, by the fall of a ſtack of chimnies over the room in which they lay, at their palace in the city of Wells; and in the ſame ſtorm, a ſhip was driven aſhore near Bridgewater, and left ſeveral hundred yards beyond the common high water mark.

At Withicomb, a village near Aſhburton, in Devonſhire, there happened, in the year 1638, a violent ſtorm of thunder and lightning, during which, a ball of fire broke into the church, where the people were aſſembled for divine ſervice, killed three perſons, wounded ſixty-two, and greatly damaged the church. And at Cruſe Morchard, a village weſt of Tiverton,

verton, in the ſame county, a terrible ſtorm of thunder happened in the year 1689, which not only rent the church ſteeple, but melted the bells, and even the glaſs as well as the lead in the windows.

At Bures, upon the river Stour, near Sudbury, in Suffolk, there is a church, which had a ſpire and a ring of bells: in 1733, not only the ſpire was burnt by lightning, but the bells were melted.

At Pontipole, in Monmouthſhire, in the year 1697, there fell a ſhower of hail, which did much miſchief, ſeveral of the hail ſtones meaſuring eight inches in circumference. And at Weſthyde near the city of Hereford, in the ſame year, and probably at the ſame time, the hail ſtones broke all the windows, deſtroyed all the poultry, corn, graſs and moſt of the fruit trees in the village, ſeveral of the ſtones meaſuring full nine inches round.

A fenny tract of Monmouthſhire, near the mouth of the river Uſk, in the year 1607, was in a ſpring tide overflowed by the Severn, which ſwept away many houſes, and deſtroyed a great number of the inhabitants, and much cattle.

The greater Ouſe, a river of the county of Norfolk, is remarkable for its ſudden and impetuous inundations, particularly at the full moon,

moon, in the autumnal and vernal equinoxes, when a vaſt body of water from the ſea runs up againſt the ſtream, through the channel of this river, with prodigious violence, overflowing the banks, and ſweeping off every thing in its way.

In the year 1236, the marſhes near Woolwich, in Kent, were overflowed by the river Thames, ſo that many of the inhabitants periſhed, together with vaſt numbers of cattle; and, in the reign of King James the firſt, another inundation laid many acres of meadow under water, which have never been recovered.

Romney Marſh, in this county, is remarkable for the devaſtations made in it by the ſea, in the time of King Edward the firſt, when whole villages, with their inhabitants, were deſtroyed, a conſiderable river, called the Rother, thrown out of its uſual courſe, and a paſſage opened for it nearer to Rye in Suſſex, through which it flows at this day.

At Kirby, north of Dalton in Lancaſhire, there happened formerly ſuch a violent eruption of water, as carried down whole houſes before it, and ſwept away fragments of rocks of ſuch magnitude, that many team of oxen could not move them.

In

In the year 1408, the town of Ware, in Hertfordſhire, was almoſt totally deſtroyed by an inundation.

Near the confluence of the river Tees and Bauder, in the county of Durham, about midſummer 1689, there happened an eruption of water, which, in forcing its paſſage from below, carried away a quantity of earth, that left a chaſm of one hundred and ſixty yards long, eighty yards broad, and ſix or ſeven deep, choaked up both the rivers, and killed great quantities of fiſh. The meadows over which the flood paſſed were alſo ſpoiled for a time by the mud which it left behind.

The ſea ſand, in ſeveral parts on the coaſt of Pembrokeſhire, in Wales, having, at different times, been waſhed away by a long continuation of violent ſtormy weather, diſcovered very large trees, ſome of which, having been felled, lay at full length, while the trunks of others ſtood upright in their native places: theſe trees lay ſo thick, and were in ſuch quantities, that the ſhore, for a conſiderable ſpace, appeared like a foreſt cut down: the marks of the axe were as plain in the trees, as if they had been but juſt felled: but the wood was become as hard and black as ebony.

It appears, therefore, that great part of the coaſt of this county was antiently a foreſt,

foreſt, upon which the ſea broke in: one of the places in which ſuch diſcoveries have been made, was about St. David's Head, in the reign of King Henry the ſecond; and another was upon the coaſt, near Tenbye, about the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

On the 26th of November 1740, there was ſuch an extraordinary ſtorm of thunder and lightning, at Irwin, a town of Airſhire, in Scotland, that the people, who were not ſtruck down with the lightning, fell to the ground, apprehending that the diſſolution of the world was at hand.

Much miſchief was done in the city of Edinburgh, and at Leith, by a ſtorm which happened the 14th of January, in the year 1739, and of which the like was ſcarce ever known in theſe parts: the leads of the ſtately buildings in the parliament cloſe of the city of Edinburgh were carried off, though the roofs of ſome of them were more than forty feet long. A church in that city, called the Canongate church, ſuffered prodigiouſly; and a fine portico belonging to it was almoſt demoliſhed. A fire happened at the ſame time, to encreaſe the conſternation, by which ſeveral houſes were reduced to aſhes. The buildings in the caſtle of Edinburgh, were prodigiouſly damaged by the ſtorm, their fine leaden roofs carried off,

off, and the magazine was almoſt demoliſhed. Several houſes in this city and at Leith were unroofed; and the ſhips in the harbour of Leith broke looſe with ſuch violence, that they carried away with them the great iron rings to which they were faſtened.

FIRES, EPIDEMIC DISEASES, *and other* PUBLIC CALAMITIES.

THE moſt dreadful conflagration that, perhaps, ever happened in any nation, was a fire that broke out, about one o'clock in the morning, upon the 2d of September, in the year 1666, at Pudding Lane in London, and deſtroyed almoſt the whole of that city, whence it was called, the fire of London. The part of the city in which it began was cloſely built with wooden and pitched houſes, wherefore it burnt with great fury, and, by means of a violent eaſterly wind, was ſpread ſo far before day, that it could not be maſtered by engines: and ſuch was the diſtraction of the inhabitants, that care was not taken in time to prevent the further diffuſion of it, by blowing up houſes with gunpowder, ſo that it kept burning all that day, and the night following, with the utmoſt fury; and continued more or leſs from Monday morning till Thurſday night. It burnt from Pudding Lane, not far from the foot of London bridge, all the way weſtward to the Temple Church; and in other directions, to Holborn bridge, Pye Corner, Alderſgate, Cripplegate, near the end of Coleman ſtreet, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, Leadenhall ſtreet, Fenchurch ſtreet, Clothworkers hall in Mincing Lane, the middle of Mark Lane, and the Tower Dock.

It deſtroyed the buildings on four hundred and thirty-ſix acres of ground: it burnt down four

four hundred ſtreets, lanes, and courts, thirteen thouſand two hundred houſes, the cathedral church of St. Paul, eighty-ſix pariſh churches, and ſix chapels; the magnificent buildings of Guildhall, the Royal Exchange, Cuſtom houſe, and Blackwell hall, divers hoſpitals and libraries, fifty-two of the companies halls, and a vaſt number of other ſtately edifices, together with three of the city gates, four ſtone bridges, and the priſons of Newgate and the Fleet, and the Poultry and Wood ſtreet compters; the loſs of which, together with the merchandize and houſhold furniture, by the beſt calculations, amounted to ten millions ſeven hundred and thirty thouſand five hundred pounds, and yet, notwithſtanding this terrible devaſtation, only ſix perſons loſt their lives by the fire.

The diſtreſs to which this dreadful calamity reduced the inhabitants is ſcarcely to be conceived, the far greateſt part of them being deprived of their habitations, and compelled to retire to the fields, deſtitute of almoſt every thing, where they were expoſed to the inclemencies of the weather, till a ſufficient number of huts could be fitted for their accommodation.

Whether the fire of London, was the effect of accident or deſign, has been much controverted: at the time it happened, it ſeems to have been taken for granted that it was the effect of deſign, and the only controverſy was,

by which of the parties that the nation was then divided into it had been done. It was mutually charged by all parties, on each other, and the majority of the public, being diſpoſed to favour every poſſible diſgrace brought upon the Popiſh party, the fire was generally charged to their account; and that charge at the revolution, which happened afterwards, was ſupported by all who wiſhed well to the new eſtabliſhment: but as the ſpirit of party is now extinguiſhed, the fire of London is generally imputed to accidental and natural cauſes. But whatever was the cauſe of this calamity, it is certain that nothing could have happened of greater benefit to poſterity, becauſe, before the fire, the ſtreets were narrow, crooked, and incommodious; the houſes, which conſiſted of wood, were dark, and ill contrived, with their ſeveral ſtories jutting out, and hanging over each other, by which the circulation of the air was obſtructed, and noiſome vapours harboured, which produced frequent peſtilential diſorders: but the ſtreets, being enlarged, and the houſes conſtructed with flat fronts, upon rebuilding the city, there is ſuch a free circulation of the air throughout, that offenſive vapours are expelled, and few places in the kingdom, are reckoned more healthy than London.

Among the many other terrible fires which have happened in London, one, attended with the moſt horrid circumſtances, broke out in Southwark, on the night of the 10th of June 1212, about

about four years after London bridge was finiſhed. The flames, which ſoon communicated to the houſes on the ſouth end of the bridge, were, by means of a ſtrong ſoutherly wind, ſpread to the north end before the middle part took fire, and that ſo ſuddenly as to ſtop the return of a great multitude of people, who had run from the city in order to aſſiſt at the extinction of the fire in the borough: by this accident, 3000 perſons, incloſed between the two fires, are ſaid to have been burnt on the bridge, or drowned by crouding in ſuch numbers into the veſſels in the river, that ventured to their aſſiſtance, as to ſink them.

The town of Tiverton, in Devonſhire, is remarkable for its ſufferings by fire. On the 3d of April 1598, the market day, a fire broke out, which burnt ſo furiouſly, that the whole town, conſiſting of more than 600 houſes, was conſumed, and nothing but the church and two alms houſes eſcaped. It was ſcarce rebuilt, when it was again totally deſtroyed by fire, on the 5th of April 1612; and, on the 5th of June 1731, another terrible fire happened here, which deſtroyed 200 of the beſt houſes in the place, and moſt of the manufactures.

At Honiton, in the ſame county, a dreadful fire broke out on the 19th of July 1747, by which three fourth parts of the town were conſumed:

and on the 14th of Auguſt 1743, a fire broke out at Crediton, in this county, which in leſs than ten hours conſumed 460 dwelling houſes, beſides the market houſes, woollen chamber, and other public buildings. Eighteen perſons periſhed in the flames: more than 2000 more were reduced to the moſt deplorable diſtreſs, and the damages in houſes and goods not inſured were computed at 60,000l.

On the 3d of September 1675, a fire happened at Northampton, by which the greateſt part of the town was burnt down; and, in July 1738, another fire broke out at Wellingbrough, in Northamptonſhire, which, in ſix hours, conſumed above 800 houſes.

On May the 1ſt 1690, a fire broke out at Alresford, in Hampſhire, in ſeveral places, almoſt at the ſame time, and conſumed the whole town, ſparing neither church or market houſe; and, ſince that time, it has been twice totally reduced to aſhes.

In the year 1507, the greateſt part of the town of Mildenhall, in Suffolk, was conſumed by fire, and on the 1ſt of March 1689, the whole town of Bungay, in this county, except one little ſtreet, was burnt down in the ſpace of a few hours; and the damage ſuſtained by this fire, was computed at near 30,000l.

On the 8th of September 1694, a fire broke out at Warwick, by which the greateſt part of the town was ſoon reduced to aſhes, and the damages ſuſtained were computed at about 100,000l.

About the end of the reign of Henry the firſt, one Robert Chamberlain, at the head of ſome deſperate villains, diſguiſed like monks and prieſts, ſet fire to the town of Boſton, in Lincolnſhire, in ſeveral places, while a tournament was proclaiming at Boſton fair, with a view to plunder the inhabitants, many of whom were wealthy merchants, while they were moving their goods. Chamberlain was taken, confeſſed the fact, and was executed for it, but would not diſcover his accomplices.

A very tragical event happened at Barnwell, a village near Cambridge, on the 8th of September 1727. Some ſtrollers having brought a puppet-ſhow to this place, it was exhibited in a large thatched barn. Juſt as the ſhow was about to begin, an idle fellow attempted to thruſt himſelf in, without paying, which the people of the ſhow prevented, and a quarrel enſued. After ſome altercation, the fellow went away, and the door being made faſt, all was quiet: but this execrable wretch, to revenge the ſuppoſed incivility he had received from the ſhow-man, went to a heap of hay and ſtraw which ſtood cloſe to the barn, and

and ſecretly ſet it on fire. The ſpectators of the ſhow, who were in the midſt of their entertaiment, were ſoon alarmed by the flames, which had communicated themſelves to the barn: in the ſudden terror which inſtantly ſeized the whole aſſembly, every one ruſhed to the door: but it happened unfortunately that the door opened inwards; and the crowd that was behind ſtill urging on thoſe that were before, they preſſed ſo violently againſt it, that it could not be opened; and being too well ſecured to give way, the whole company, conſiſtſting of more than 120 perſons, were kept confined in the building, till the roof fell in: this accident covered them with fire and ſmoke: ſome were ſuffocated in the ſmoldering thatch, and others were conſumed alive in the flames: ſix only eſcaped with life; the reſt, among whom were ſeveral young ladies of fortune, and many little boys and girls, were reduced to one undiſtinguiſhable heap of mangled bones and fleſh; the bodies being half conſumed, and totally disfigured. The ſurviving friends of the dead not knowing which were the relick that they ſought, a large hole was dug in the church-yard, and all were promiſcuouſly interred together. As it is not eaſy to conceive any circumſtances of greater diſtreſs and horror, than thoſe which attended this cataſtrophe, neither is it eaſy to conceive more aggravated wickedneſs than concurred in the perpetration of it.

The

The plague, which before the fire of London, had made frequent and dreadful havock in this city and ſuburbs, in 1625 carried off 35,470 perſons, and ſo many died of other diſtempers in the ſpace, that the bill of mortality, for that year, amounted to 54,265.

The plague broke out again in London about the beginning of May 1665, which, before the end of September following, raiſed the weekly burials in the city and ſuburbs, to 7,165; and it deſtroyed in the whole 68,596 perſons; and the bill of mortality for the year amounted to 97,306.

In the year 1348, near 58,000 perſons were carried off in the city of Norwich by a peſtilence, and, in 1507, this city was almoſt entirely conſumed by fire.

In the reign of King Henry the third, a peſtilence raged at Yarmouth, in Norfolk, which ſwept off ſeven thouſand of the inhabitants in one year; and in 1631, the town of Windham, in the ſame county, was viſited by a ſevere peſtilence, and on the 11th of June 1615 was ſet on fire by certain incendiaries, when above two hundred dwelling houſes were conſumed.

In the reign of Henry the fourth, the town of Hithe, in Kent, ſuffered greatly by peſtilence, which was ſucceeded by a fire that in one day deſtroyed 300 houſes.

In

In 1608, a fire broke out at St. Edumund's-bury, in Suffolk, by which ſeveral hundred houſes were burnt down; and in 1636, a peſtilence depopulated the town ſo that graſs grew in the ſtreets.

In the church of Penrith, in Cumberland, is an inſcription, intimating, that in the year 1598, there died of the plague in Penrith and the city of Carliſle, and in Kendal in Weſtmoreland and Richmond in Yorkſhire, upwards of eight thouſand perſons; of which particular there is however no mention made by any hiſtorian.

In 1739, the ſmall pox carried of about 500 perſons at Godalming, in Surry, in about three months, which were more than one third of the inhabitants,

In the year 1485, firſt appeared an epidemic diſeaſe, called the ſweating ſickneſs, and *Sudor Anglicanus*, or the *Engliſh ſweat*, becauſe it was peculiar to England, and was attended with an extraordinary kind of ſweat, which never ended but either with the death of the patient, or his recovery. It ſeized different patients in different manners: for, in ſome it began with a pain in the neck, ſcapula, legs, or arms, whilſt others perceived only a kind of warm vapour, or flatulence, running through thoſe parts. Theſe ſymptoms were ſucceeded by a profuſe ſweat, which the patient could not account for; the

the internal parts became firſt warm, and were ſoon afterwards ſeized with an incredible heat, which thence diffuſed itſelf to the extremities of the body. An intolerable thirſt, reſtleſſneſs, and indiſpoſition of the heart, liver and ſtomach, were the next ſymptoms; which were ſucceeded by an exceſſive head ach, and a delirium, in which the patient was very trifling and talkative; after theſe a kind of extenuation of the body, and an irreſiſtible inclination to ſleep.

Few people eſcaped this diſorder at firſt; too much care and too little, were found equally deſtructive; and it is ſaid, that if the patient ſurvived twenty four hours he was ſafe. He was to continue without ſtirring, either in his bed, or in his cloths, according to the condition nature was ſurpriſed in, without burdening him either with remedies, or with foods; without cloathing either too much or too little; and if poſſible, without either eating or drinking The ſweat was to be kept up, without either promoting it by any extraordinary heat, or checking it by the leaſt cold. The diſeaſe was firſt felt on the 21ſt of September, and in one and the ſame day is ſaid to have ſpread itſelf over all England, where, after a great mortality, it ſtopped all at once, towards the end of October. Its ravages were ſo great, that, in ſome places, it took off a third part of the people in a very little time. It afterwards, in the ſpace of ſixty-ſix years, made

made its return four times, viz. in 1506, 1517, 1528 and 1551; and in 1534 paſſed over into Ireland, where it killed great numbers of people. It was however leſs fatal every return; and it is ſaid, that, at the fourth attack in 1528, of forty thouſand perſons, who were ſeized with it in London, only two thouſand died.

Orus

Other very Extraordinary Miscellaneous Phænomena.

THERE are ſcarce any meteorological phænomena which are not common to all parts of an iſland like Britain, yet there is an appearance in Cornwall, called by the country people a weather dog, and found to be a certain prognoſtic of hard rain, which to Mr. Borlace, who has lately written a Natural Hiſtory of this county, appeared new and ſingular.

By his deſcription, it muſt look like a piece cut off from the end of a large rainbow, thrice as wide as a common rainbow, but no higher than wide; that which he ſaw appeared in the north-eaſt, about ſix in the evening, of the fifteenth of Auguſt 1752, the wind being at weſt north-weſt; the ſky cloudy, and the mercury moving upwards in the barometer: ſoon after, the mercury began to fall; the next day, about eleven, it began to rain; at one, the rain came down like a flood, and ſo continued without intermiſſion till ten o'clock the morning following.

In the year 1694, the country about Harlech, a market town of Merionethſhire, in Wales, was annoyed above eight months, by a ſtrange fiery exhalation: it was ſeen only in the night, and conſiſted of a livid vapour, which aroſe from the ſea, or ſeemed to come

from Caernarvonſhire, croſs a bay of the ſea, eight or nine miles broad, on the weſt ſide of Harlech. It ſpread from this bay over the land, and ſet fire to all barns, ſtacks of hay, and corn in its way: it alſo infected the air, and blaſted the graſs and herbage ſo that a great mortality of cattle, ſheep, and horſes enſued. It proceeded conſtantly to and from the ſame place, in ſtormy as well as in calm nights; but more frequently in the winter than in the following ſummer: it never ſeized any thing but in the night, and the flames, which were weak, and of a blue colour, did no injury to the inhabitants, who frequently ruſhed into the middle of them, to ſave their hay or corn. This vapour was at length extinguiſhed, or diſperſed, by blowing of horns, ringing bells, firing guns, or putting the air into motion by various other ways, whenever it was ſeen to approach the ſhore.

Among the ſeveral conjectures which have been made concerning the cauſe of this ſurpriſing phænomenon, ſome have thought it proceeded from locuſts, many of which are ſaid to have been drowned in the bay, and to have died aſhore about two months before; but to this hypotheſis it is objected, that no ſuch effect was ever known as a conſequence of a ſwarm of locuſts periſhing either at ſea or on ſhore, in places where they have been much more numerous. Something like this both in appearance and effect happened ſome where upon the coaſt of France, in the year 1734.

Walſing.

Walſingham, the hiſtorian, relates, that, on the firſt of January 1399, juſt before the civil wars broke out, between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, the river Ouſe, in Bedfordſhire, ſuddenly ſtood ſtill, at a place called Harewood, near Turvey, about five miles from Bedford, ſo that below this place, the bed of the river was left dry for three miles together, and above it the waters ſwelled to a great height. The ſame thing is ſaid to have happened at the ſame place in January 1648, juſt before the death of King Charles the firſt; and many ſuperſtitious perſons have ſuppoſed both theſe ſtagnations of the Ouſe to be preternatural and and portentous. Others ſuppoſe them to be the effect of natural cauſes, though a probable natural cauſe has not yet been aſſigned.

At a village called Finchamſtead, in Berkſhire, the water of a well is ſaid to have turned red, and to have boiled up with a conſiderable ebullition for many days. The author of the Saxon Chronicle ſays, that it boiled up with ſtreams of blood; and the ſame thing has been recorded of other wells, by authors of good credit.

We have alſo an account, that on the 20th of June 1653, a ſhower of blood fell at Pool, in Dorſetſhire, from a black cloud, and tinged the herbage with red; and that in confirmation of the fact, a great number of leaves, ſo tinged, were ſent to London, for the inſpection of the curious of that time.

In a common meadow, called the Wergins, eaſt of the city of Hereford, two large ſtones ſet on end for a water-mark, were, about the year 1652, removed 240 paces, nobody knew how, though they were ſo large, that, when they were removed back again, one of them required nine yoke of oxen to draw it.

It has been thought ſtrange, that the Chiltern hills, in Buckinghamſhire, though they are covered with ſtones, as if by a ſhower, ſhould yet be fruitful; and that, if theſe ſtones are gathered in a heap, and carried off, the land will in a ſhort time be covered with them again.

The wife of one Sibley, a fiſherman of Penzance, in Cornwall, lay without motion, ſpeech, or apprehenſion ſeven years and two days, being fed, during that time, with milk, broth, fiſh, and potatoes; and afterwards being ſeized with convulſions, ſhe recovered her ſpeech, memory and health.

BIBLIOTHECA·BODLEIANA·

SECT. IV.

Extraordinary Inſtances of Longevity, Fertility, &c. among the Inhabitants of the Britiſh Iſles, together with an Account of their moſt celebrated Inventions, Diſcoveries, &c.

ONE of the moſt extraordinary inſtances of longevity, known in theſe iſlands, appears to be that of one Henry Jenkins, a native of the North Riding of Yorkſhire, who died in 1670, at the age of 169 years: as there were no regiſters old enough to prove the time of his birth, it was gathered from the following circumſtances. He remembered the battle of Flodden-field, fought between the Engliſh and Scots, in the year 1513, when he was twelve years old. Several men in the neighbourhood, about one hundred years of age, agreed, that, from their earlieſt remembrance, he had been an old man; and at York aſſizes, he was admitted to ſwear to 140 years memory. He frequently ſwam rivers after he was an hundred years old; and he retained his ſight and hearing to his death. He had been a fiſherman an hundred years; but towards the latter part of his life, he lived by begging. A monument was erected to his memory by ſubſcription, at Bolton, on the river Swale, in Yorkſhire, with an inſcription, intimating, that he

was 169 years old, and that he was buried there on the 6th of December 1670.

At Dent, a village near Aſkrig, a market town of the north Riding of the county of York, there lived two perſons, the father and ſon, who, in 1664, were ſummoned as witneſſes upon a trial at York aſſizes, when the father was above 139 years of age, and the ſon upwards of one hundred.

At Skipton, in the weſt riding of Yorkſhire, lived many years, one Robert Montgomery, a native of Scotland, who, at the age of 126 years, went about begging; and at Thirleby, in the north Riding of the ſame county, lived one Mary Alliſon, who, at the age of 106 years, ſpun a web of linen cloth, and lived to the age of 108.

A woman of Githian, near St. Ives Bay, in Cornwall, died in the year 1676, aged one hundred and ſixty-four years; and, till a ſhort time before her death, enjoyed good health and ſound memory.

In the year 1683, one Mr. Cole, miniſter of Landawidnek, near the Lizard point, in Cornwall, died upwards of one hundred and twenty years old.

The famous Thomas Parr, commonly called old Parr, lived to the age of 152 years: he

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was a native of Shropſhire, and was ſent for to court, by Charles the firſt, a few years before he died.

St. David, the tutelar ſaint of Wales, who died in 642, and is ſuppoſed to have been buried in the cathedral church of St. David, which he founded, and which was afterwards dedicated to him, is ſaid to have lived to the age of 146 years, 65 of which he was biſhop of St. David's, then called Menevia.

At Horborn, near Walſhall, in Staffordſhire, in the year 1625, died one John Sands, at the age of 140 years; and his wife lived to be 120.

In the year 1708, died one Thomas Bright, a native of Gloceſterſhire, at the age of 130 years; having retained his eyeſight, and being able to walk about, till a few days before his death.

In 1743, two old men, the father and the ſon, were ſubpœnaed to an aſſize held at Newcaſtle upon Tine, as witneſſes from a neighbouring village; the father was 135 years of age, and his ſon 95; both of them hearty, and retaining their ſight and hearing; and in 1744, one Adam Turnbull died in the town of Newcaſtle, aged a hundred and twelve years, who had four wives, and was married to the laſt when he was near 100 years old.

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Mr. Serjeant Hoſkins, a gentleman of conſiderable fortune in Herefordſhire, having invited King James the firſt, while he was on a progreſs that way, to his houſe, elegantly entertained his Majeſty; and as an inſtance of the longevity of the inhabitants of Herefordſhire, procured ten old men and women, whoſe ages put together amounted to more than one thouſand years, to dance the morrice before the king.

At Barfreſton, about five miles ſouth-weſt of Sandwich, in Kent, there was a funeral, in the year 1700, very remarkable for the train of old people who attended it; the perſon buried was the miniſter of the place, aged 96; the funeral ſermon was preached by another of the age of 82; the ſervice was read by one of 87; the pariſh clerk, ſexton and his wife, were each above 80; and ſeveral perſons attended from Coldred, the neighbouring pariſh, that were above 100 years old.

At Burford, in Warwickſhire, one Samuel Fairfax, who was born in 1647, lived to the age of twelve years, under the ſame roof with his father and mother, grand-father and grandmother, great grand-father and great grandmother, all in perfect health; and dwelling together with the greateſt harmony, duty, and affection.

A Lady Temple, wife of Sir Thomas Temple, and grandmother to the late Lord Cobham, tho'

tho' ſhe had no more than four ſons and five daughters of her own body, yet lived to ſee them encreaſed to no leſs than ſeven hundred perſons.

Upon a tombſtone in the church of Lenham, in Kent, there is an inſcription ſignifying, that Mary Honeywood, the wife of Robert Honeywood, Eſq; of Charing, near Lenham, had, at the time of her death, 367 deſcendents, of which, ſixteen were children of her own body, 114 grand children, two hundred and twenty-eight great grand children; and nine in the fourth generation.

Upon a tombſtone in Dunſtable church, in Bedfordſhire, it is recorded, that a woman of that place had nineteen children at five births, having been thrice delivered of three, and twice of five.

At Aberconway in Caernarvonſhire, in Wales, is a tomb ſtone, with the following extraordinary inſcription. 'Here lieth the 'body of Nicholas Hookes of Conway, gent. 'who was the one and fortieth child of his 'father William Hookes, Eſq; by Alice his 'wife, and the father of ſeven and twenty 'children; he died the 20th day of March '1637.'

In the xxviiith vol. of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, we have an account given by Dr. Slare of his grandfather, who was a native of Bedfordſhire,

Bedfordſhire, and who, at the age of eighty five years, had a complete ſet of new teeth; and his hair, which was as white as ſnow, became gradually darker: after this, he lived above fourteen years, in great health and vigour, and, in the hundredth year of his age, died of a plethory for want of bleeding.

Several inſtances of the extraordinary ſtrength and activity of ſome natives of Cornwall are mentioned by ſuch as have written the Natural Hiſtory of that county, particularly, that one John Bray carried upon his back, a conſiderable diſtance, ſix buſhels of wheaten meal, reckoning fifteen gallons to the buſhel, and the miller upon the whole. John Romane is alſo ſaid to have carried the whole carcaſe of an ox, with great eaſe. One Kilton, a priſoner in Launceſton goal, lying in the caſtle green upon his back, threw a ſtone of ſome pounds weight over the top of the tower that leads into the porch; and one John Chilew, who was a carrier of Ludgvan, was ſo ſtrongly built, that a wheel of his cart, which with the loading could not weigh leſs than one and twenty hundred weight, went over his breaſt, without cruſhing him, the whole preſſure being ſupported by his ribs.

Some of the inhabitants of the iſlands of Scotland live to an aſtoniſhing age. Mr. Martin, who wrote a Natural Hiſtory of theſe iſlands, relates, that, in his time, there was a gentleman living at Stronſa, one of the Orkney

ney islands, who had a son then in the hundred and tenth year of his age; and that, not long before, died one William Muir, a native of Wetra, another of the Orkney islands, at the age of 140 years.

He farther relates, that when he was at Jura, one of the western isles, there was a man there living on that island, who kept 180 christmasses at his own house; a woman, perfect in all her senses, then in the hundred and fortieth year of her age; and a man living at Southvist, another of these isles, 130 years old.

In philosophical and mathematical discoveries and improvements, the natives of the British isles have made as great advances as those of any one country in the world. So far back as the thirteenth century, in the time of Henry the third, the famous Frier Bacon, who, according to some, was born at Bisley, a village near Stroud in Glocestershire, or at Ilchester in Somersetshire, according to others, made such discoveries in experimental philosophy at the university of Oxford, that in that rude age, he acquired the character of a magician or conjurer, and as such, was by order of Pope Nicholas the fourth committed to prison, where he continued many years. It is certain, that if this excellent frier did not invent gun-powder, he knew its composition and properties, which he mentions in express terms.

In 1561 was born at York house in London, or as others will have it, at Gorambury near St.

St. Albans, in Hertfordshire, Francis Bacon, afterwards Lord Verulam, that amazing genius who embraced the whole compass of science, and planned or laid the foundation of most of the many improvements, that have been since made in it.

The illustrious Sir Isaac Newton, who was born in 1643, and had the first rudiments of learning at the free school of Grantham in Lincolnshire, succeeded Lord Bacon, and seems to have executed even more than that prodigious genius planned. He has indeed laid open more and abstruser mysteries of nature than man could ever have hoped for; and as his discoveries are too many to be enumerated in the narrow limits of an article of this kind; it is proper to observe, that what all preceding philosophers have handed down to us concerning the mechanical philosophy, does not amount to the tenth part of the discoveries which this sublime philosopher, through his vast knowledge in geometry, has discovered by his own sagacity. He gave such a form to natural philosophy, as is likely to last so long as there is any philosophy among mankind. He banished from that science all vague hypotheses and conjectures, and subjected it to experiment and geometry only. Perhaps it was with this view, that he began inventing the method of fluxions and infinite series, the use of which is very extensive in geometry, but of greater advantage still in determining the complicated effects observed in nature, where every thing seems to

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be performed by ſpecies of infinite progreſſions. The experiments made upon bodies, falling by their own gravity, led this philoſopher to diſcover the force which retains the planets in their orbits. He has at once ſhewn the method of diſtinguiſhing the cauſes of their motions, and of calculating them with an exactenſs which could hardly have been expected from the joint labour of ages. He formed a ſyſtem of optics entirely new, and ſhewed mankind the nature of the rays of light by decompounding them.

Metaphyſics may be ſaid to have been invented by Mr. John Locke, as experimental philoſophy was by Sir Iſaac Newton. This celebrated philoſopher, who was born at Wrinton in Somerſetſhire, rightly judged, that the abſtractions and ridiculous queſtions which had till then been debated, and falſely ſuppoſed the ſubſtance of philoſophy, ought to be rejected: accordingly, on examination, he found that theſe abſtractions and the abuſe of words were the primary ſources of all our errors. In order to diſcover the nature of the ſoul, its ideas and affections, he declined ſtudying books, as they would only have been productive of errors; he entered deep into himſelf; and after contemplating and ſurveying what he experienced, wrote his *Eſſay on Human Underſtanding*, which he preſented to mankind, as a mirror wherein they might view themſelves. In a word, he reduced this ſcience to what in effect it really is, the experimental philoſophy of the ſoul.

It is generally allowed, that the circulation of the blood was firſt diſcovered in England by Dr. William Harvey, in the year 1628, though there are ſeveral authors who diſpute it with him. This diſcovery, which is of the greateſt importance to phyſic of any ever made, gave occaſion for the introduction of mechanics into medicine.

Logarithms, juſtly eſtemed one of the greateſt and moſt uſeful diſcoveries that the laſt century has produced, were firſt invented by John Neper, baron of Marchiſton in Scotland, and by him firſt publiſhed at Edinburgh, in the year 1614; and Moriſon, a native of that part of Britain, may be ſaid to have given origin to ſyſtematic botany.

Theſe being the moſt capital diſcoveries and inventions of the natives of this iſland, we now proceed to the next general head.

SECT.

SECT. V.

Particular Deſcriptions of the moſt remarkable Public Buildings, and other ſingular Productions of Art, in Great Britain *and* Ireland.

CHURCHES *and* COLLEGES.

ST. Paul's cathedral in London is the moſt magnificent Proteſtant church in the world, and one of the fineſt ſtructures that any age has produced. It is ſaid to have been originally founded in the year 610, by Ethelbert, a Saxon prince, on or near a place, where, in the time of the Romans, a temple ſtood that was dedicated to Diana. It had ſeveral times ſuffered much by fire and lightning; and, in the conflagration of 1666, was totally deſtroyed. It was afterwards rebuilt, after a model of St. Peter's church at Rome, prepared by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, who laid the firſt ſtone of the preſent ſtructure, on the 21ſt day of June, 1675; and the laſt ſtone was laid by his ſon, Mr. Chriſtopher Wren, in the year 1710. It is built of fine Portland ſtone, in form of a croſs, with two ranges of pilaſters on the outſide, conſiſting of 129 each, one above another; the lower range of the Corinthian order, and the upper of the Compoſite. The ſpaces between the arches of the windows and the architrave of both the lower and upper orders, are filled with great variety of curious enrichments. The

weſt front of this church is beautified with a moſt magnificent portico, ſupported by twelve maſſy columns of the Corinthian order; over theſe are eight compoſite columns, ſupporting a beautiful pediment, in which is the hiſtory of St. Paul's converſion, boldly cut in baſs relief. The aſcent to this portico is by a flight of black marble ſteps, that extend the whole length of the portico; and over each corner of this front is a moſt beautiful turret. On the ſouth ſide of the church is a portico with a dome, ſupported by ſix lofty columns; over the dome is a pediment, the face of which is beautifully carved with a Phœnix in flames. On the north ſide is a portico correſponding with that on the ſouth, and its pediment carved with the royal arms, and other ornaments. The aſcent to the ſouth portico is by twenty-five ſteps of black marble; and that to the north by twelve. In the center of the whole building riſes a ſtupendous dome or cupola; twenty feet above the roof of the church is a circular range of thirty-two columns, with niches placed exactly againſt others within: theſe are terminated by their entablature, which ſupports a handſome gallery, adorned with a ſtone baluſtrade. Above theſe columns is a range of pilaſters with windows between them; and from the entablature of theſe, the diameter of the dome gradually decreaſes. On the ſummit of the dome is an elegant gilt balcony; and from its center riſes a beautiful lanthorn, adorned with Corinthian columns; and the whole is terminated by a copper

copper ball, from which riſes a croſs, both finely gilt.

On the inſide, the cupola is ſupported on eight vaſt pillars, curiouſly adorned; the roof of the choir is ſupported by ſix pillars, and the roof of the church by two ranges, conſiſting of twenty more; the roofs of the church and choir are adorned with arches, and ſpacious peripheries of enrichments, admirably carved in ſtone. Round the inſide of the cupola runs a handſome iron whiſpering gallery, or balcony, where words ſpoken very ſoftly, or even the ticking of a watch, may be heard at the diſtance of more than a hundred feet; and the top of the cupola is richly decorated, and finely painted by the late Sir James Thornhill.

The length of this cathedral, from eaſt to weſt, including the portico, is 500 feet; its breadth, including the north and ſouth porticos, 311 feet; its height, from the ground to the top of the croſs, is 344; the outward diameter of the cupola is 145 feet, and the inward 100 feet: the outward diameter of the lanthorn is eighteen feet; the height of the turrets at the weſt end is 208 feet; and that of the body of the church 120 feet. This church takes up an area of ſix acres, and is railed all round with iron baluſters, each about five feet and an half high, fixed in a dwarf wall of hewn ſtone. In this fine baluſtrade are ſeven beautiful iron gates, which, together with the

baluſters, make the iron work near three hundred tons: the expence of it amounted to above eleven thouſand pounds; and the whole expence of building this cathedral is ſaid to have amounted to 736,752 l. 2 s. 3 d.

At the weſt end of the church, and within the rails, is a marble ſtatue of the late Queen Anne, holding a ſceptre in one hand, and a globe in the other, ſurrounded with four beautiful emblematical figures, repreſenting Great Britain, France, Ireland, and America.

The cathedral church at York, having been burnt down in the reign of King Stephen, the preſent fabric was begun in the time of Edward the Firſt. It is a Gothic building, dedicated to St. Peter, and by ſome eſteemed the fineſt in England, if not ſuperior to any thing of the kind in Italy. The weſt front is adorned with two regular towers, connected and ſupported by an arch, which forms the weſt entrance, and is reckoned the largeſt Gothic arch in Europe: over this arch is a magnificent window, upwards of thirty feet in breadth, and ſeventy-five feet in heighth, beautifully painted with ſcripture hiſtory, in a hundred and ſeventeen partitions. At the eaſt end of the church is another window, correſponding to this. On the ſouth ſide is a circular window, called the Marigold window, from the glaſs being ſtained of the colour of marigold flowers; and, on the north ſide, is a very large window, the painting on which repre-

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ſents a rich embroidery of Moſaic needle-work: it is divided into five partitions, and is ſaid to have been erected at the expence of five maiden ſiſters. The moſt remarkable defect of this church appears in the lanthorn ſteeple, which terminates but indifferently, though it is finely ornamented, and has eight ſtately windows, meaſuring forty-five feet from top to bottom. At the end of the choir, behind the altar, to which there is a graceful aſcent of ſixteen ſteps, there is a ſtone ſcreen, and another ſeparating the choir from the church, both beautifully wrought. The front of the choir is adorned with ſtatues of all the Kings of England, from William the Conqueror to King Henry the Sixth; and here are thirty-two ſtalls, all of fine marble, with pillars, each conſiſting of one piece of alabaſter.

This church extends in length 525 feet, in breadth a hundred and ten feet, and in height ninety-nine feet; the length of the croſs iſles is 222 feet, and the nave is the biggeſt of any except that of St. Peter's church at Rome. In the ſouth tower on the weſt ſide is a deep peal of twelve bells, the tenor of which weighs fifty-nine hundred weight.

The chapter houſe of this cathedral is reckoned one of the neateſt Gothic ſtructures in England. It is of an octagon form, ſixty-three feet in diameter, without any pillar to ſupport the roof, which reſts upon one pin, placed in the center. The windows are finely painted;

painted; and within is the following barbarous verſe in gilt letters, which ſhews the high conception entertained of the excellence of this ſtructure by thoſe who lived at the time it was erected:

Ut roſa flos florum, ſic eſt domus iſta domorum.

Next to York cathedral, in point of extent, is that of Lincoln, which is a ſtately Gothic pile, and of which the monks thought ſo highly, that they uſed to ſay, the devil could never look upon it without frowns of diſcontent and malignity; whence came the proverb, generally applied to malicious and envious perſons, 'He looks as the devil over Lincoln.' It is, without queſtion, a lofty and magnificent ſtructure, and, ſtanding on a high ground, may be ſeen over five or ſix counties, fifty miles to the north, and thirty to the ſouth. In this church are ſome windows, called catharine-wheel windows: here are a chapter houſe, cloiſters, and a library, that are much admired; and here is a bell of an enormous ſize, called Tom of Lincoln, which is twenty-two feet eight inches in circumference, weighs near five tons, and will hold 424 gallons, ale meaſure.

Saliſbury cathedral is, of a Gothic building, the moſt elegant and regular in the whole kingdom. It was begun in the year 1219, and finiſhed in 1258, at the expence of 26,000 l. a very large ſum for thoſe days; and was conſecrated in the preſence of King Henry the Third,

Third, and a great number of the biſhops and nobility. It is in the form of a lanthorn, with a beautiful ſpire of free ſtone in the middle, which is four hundred and ten feet high, being the talleſt in England. The length of the church is 478 feet; the breadth is ſeventy-ſix feet; and the height of the vaulting eighty feet. The outſide of this noble fabric is truly magnificent; there being no outſide wall, but only buttreſſes and windows: the windows are ſaid to be as many in number as the days in a year; and the pillars and pilaſters as the hours in a year: and the doors being twelve in number, which is equal to the months of the year, gave occaſion to the following verſes of the learned Daniel Rogers:

Mira canam, ſoles quot continet annus, in unâ
Tam numeroſa, ferunt, æda, feneſtra micat.
Marmoreaſque capit fuſas tot ab orte columnas,
Comprenſas horas quot vagus annus habet.
Totque patent portæ, quot menſibus annus abundat,
Res mira, at verâ res celebrata fide.

The pillars and pilaſters of this church are a ſort of fuſile or caſt marble; the art of making which is either quite loſt or but little underſtood. The inſide is, however, by no means anſwerable to the outſide; for though what little carving there is be good, the painting is but indifferent.

The bells for the ſervice of this church, which are eight in number, hang in a ſtrong high

high built ſteeple, erected in another quarter of the church-yard: the walls of the ſpire, which towards the top are little more than four inches thick, being judged too weak for ſuch a weight of metal; ſo that in the cathedral there is only one bell, which rings when the biſhop comes to the choir.

This church has a cloiſter, which is 150 feet ſquare, and of as fine workmanſhip as any in England. The chapter-houſe, which is an octagon, is 150 feet in circumference, and yet the roof bears all upon one ſmall pillar in the center; ſo much too weak, in appearance, for the ſupport of ſuch a prodigious weight, that the conſtruction of this building is thought one of the greateſt curioſities of the kind in Europe.

The cathedral church of Peterborough was an abbey church, and, though it is ſaid to be more than a thouſand years old, is one of the nobleſt Gothic buildings in the world: it is 479 feet long, and 203 broad, in the tranſept, from north to ſouth; the breadth of the nave and ſide iſles is 91 feet; the weſt front, which is 156 feet broad, is the moſt magnificent in England; being ſupported by three noble arches, with columns curiouſly adorned. The windows of the cloiſters are finely ſtained with ſcripture hiſtory, the figures of the founders of the monaſtery, and its ſucceſſion of abbats. Here is a monument of Queen Catharine that was divorced from King Henry the Eighth, and

and another of Mary Queen of Scots, who were both buried in this cathedral, though the body of the Queen of Scots is ſaid to have been removed to Weſtminſter Abbey by her ſon, King James the Firſt. Here is likewiſe a monument of one Scarlet, the ſexton, who died at the age of ninety-five, after having, as his epitaph declares, buried both the Queens, and two ſucceſſive generations of all the houſe-keepers in the town. The abbat of Crowland in Lincolnſhire, and his monks, flying to this monaſtery for protection from the Danes, were overtaken, and murdered in a court of the abbey, called the Monks Church-yard, becauſe they were all buried in it; and their effigies are ſtill to be ſeen upon a tomb ſtone which was erected over their common grave.

Wincheſter cathedral is a large and venerable fabric, which was begun in the eleventh century, and not finiſhed till the reign of Edward the Third, in the fourteenth century. Inſtead of a ſteeple or ſpire, this church has only a ſhort tower, about 150 feet high, with a flat covering. The length of it from eaſt to weſt is 545 feet, including a chapel at the eaſt end, called our Lady's Chapel, which is fifty-four feet long; and the breadth of the body and croſs iſles eighty-ſeven feet; the choir is 136 feet long, and forty broad; the length of the great croſs iſle is about 186 feet; the nave or weſtern body of the church is above 300 feet long, and is reckoned the moſt ſpacious in England. The roof of the choir is adorned with

with the arms of the Saxon and Norman Kings. The font, which was erected in time of the Saxons, is of black marble, and ornamented with ſculptures in baſſo relievo, repreſenting the miracles of ſome ſaint belonging to this church. The aſcent to the choir is by eight ſteps, at the top of which are two copper ſtatues finely caſt, one of King James the Firſt on the right hand, and the other of King Charles the Firſt on the left. The biſhop's throne, and the ſtalls of the dean and prebendaries, are beautifully adorned with gilt carved work; the aſcent to the altar is of marble ſteps; and the pavement is very curious, being inlaid with marble of different colours, and forming a variety of figures. The altar piece, which is by much the nobleſt in England, conſiſts of a lofty canopy of wood work, projecting over the communion table, like a curtain, with gilt feſtoons hanging down from it, and other ornaments. The communion rail is neat, and on each ſide of the altar are ſtone vaſes, with golden flames iſſuing out to the roof of the church; the great eaſt window is remarkable for the paintings upon the glaſs, repreſenting ſeveral ſaints and biſhops of this church. Several of our Saxon Kings are interred here; and in this church lies the marble coffin of King William Ruſus, which being opened by the ſoldiers in the civil wars under Charles the Firſt, they found on his thumb a gold ring adorned with a ruby. Here are ſeveral pompous monuments, among which is

that

that of William of Wickham, who was biſhop of this church when it was finiſhed.

The cathedral church of Durham is a magnificent pile, 411 feet long, and eighty broad, with three ſpacious iſles, one in the middle and one at each end: that in the middle is 170 feet long, the eaſtern iſle is 132 feet long, and the weſtern 100 feet. In the weſtern iſle was a chapel of the Virgin Mary, called Galilee; the outſide of this chapel was adorned with two handſome ſpires, covered with lead, the towers of which are ſtill ſtanding. The eaſtern iſle was formerly called the Nine Altars, becauſe in the front, facing the church, there were ſo many erected; that is, there were four in the north part of the iſle, four in the ſouth, and one in the middle. The middle one, which was dedicated to St. Cuthbert, the patron of the church, was the moſt beautiful, and near it was a rich ſhrine of that ſaint. The whole building is ſtrongly vaulted, and ſupported by large pillars. The wainſcot of the choir is well wrought. At the entrance into the choir there is a handſome ſcreen, one hundred and ſeventeen feet long, and thirty-three broad. Many of the windows are very curious, particularly the middle window to the eaſt, which is called the Catherine-wheel window; it comprehends all the breadth of the choir, and is compoſed of twenty-four lights: in the ſouth end of the church was a window, called St. Cuthbert's, in which was painted the hiſtory of the life and miracles of that ſaint. On

the north ſide was a third window, on which the hiſtory of Joſeph was painted, and which was therefore called Joſeph's window. In the chapel, called Galilee, the women, who were not allowed to go farther up than a line of marble by the ſide of the font, uſed to hear divine ſervice; and then it contained ſixteen altars for the celebration of maſs; but it is now uſed for holding the conſiſtory court.

This cathedral is adorned with a fine cloiſter on the ſouth ſide, formerly glazed with painted glaſs. On the eaſt ſide is the chapter-houſe, deanery, and a building called the old Library. The chapter-houſe, in which ſixteen biſhops are interred, is a ſtately room, ſeventy-five feet long, and thirty-three broad, with an arched roof of ſtone, and a beautiful ſeat at the upper end for the inſtalment of the biſhops. On the weſt ſide of the cathedral is the dormitory, and under that are the treaſury and ſong-houſe. On the north is the new library, which is a large lightſome building, on the ſcite of the old common refectory of a convent.

Litchfield cathedral, which was founded in 1148, ſuffered much in the civil wars under Charles the Firſt: but was ſo ſoon repaired after the reſtoration, that it is now one of the nobleſt Gothic ſtructures in England. It extends in length on the inſide 450 feet, of which the choir is 110, and it is eighty feet broad. There is a fine lofty ſteeple over the middle of the church: the front is adorned with a good portico,

tico, and over that are two correſponding ſpires. Above the portico are twenty-ſix ſtatues of the prophets, apoſtles, and Kings of Judah, as big as the life. There are alſo ſeveral ſtatues on the inſide of the church; the choir is in great part paved with alabaſter and cannel coal, in imitation of black and white marble, and behind the choir is a neat chapel.

The cathedral church of Gloceſter is an antient but magnificent fabric; and has a tower, which is thought to be one of the neateſt and moſt curious pieces of architecture in the kingdom; and in this church are twelve chapels, adorned with the arms and monuments of many great perſons, and the tombs of King Edward the Second and Robert duke of Normandy, ſon of William the Conqueror. There is alſo a gallery over the eaſt end of the choir, leading from one ſide of it to the other, which is deemed a great curioſity as a whiſpering place.

Beſides theſe there are ſome other churches in England, which are no cathedrals, that are deemed objects of curioſity, and merit particular notice.

Of ſuch the moſt remarkable is the abbey church of St. Peter in Weſtminſter, ſo called from having been the church of a convent, dedicated to St. Peter, which was deſtroyed by the Danes in 850. It was however rebuilt by King Edgar, and enlarged by Edward the Con-

feſſor; and the preſent magnificent church was erected in the time of King Henry the Third. It ſuffered much by fire in 1274; but was repaired by Edward the Firſt, Edward the Second, and the abbats. In 1700, this church being much decayed, the parliament granted money for repairing it, as it has done often ſince.

The form of this church is that of a long croſs; its length is 489 feet, and the breadth of the weſt front 66 feet; the length of the croſs iſle is 189 feet; and the height of the roof 92 feet. At the weſt end are two towers: the nave and croſs iſle are ſupported by fifty ſlender pillars of Suſſex marble, about twelve feet and an half aſunder, beſides pilaſters. There are ninety-four windows in the upper and lower ranges, all which, with the arches, roofs and doors, are in the antient Gothic taſte. The inſide of the church is much better executed than the outſide; the perſpective is good, particularly that of the grand iſle; the choir, from which there is an aſcent by ſeveral ſteps to a fine altar piece, is paved lozenge wiſe with black and white marble, and has twenty-eight ſtalls on the north, as many on the ſouth, and eight on the weſt end.

In this church, which is the depoſitary of our illuſtrious dead, there are twelve ſepulchral chapels, containing ſeveral antient and curious monuments of the Kings, Queens, and nobility of this country: theſe are the chapels of Edward

Edward the Confeſſor, Henry the Seventh, St. Benedict, St. Edmund, St. Nicholas, St. Paul, St. John Baptiſt, St. Eraſmus, St. John the Evangeliſt, St. Michael, St. Andrew, and St. Blaiſe. Of theſe chapels, that built by Henry the Seventh is particularly beautiful and magnificent. At the eaſt end is a large window finely painted; at the weſt three ſpacious portals of ſolid braſs, which open into the room where the lower houſe of convocation formerly ſat; the roof, which is of ſtone, is divided into ſixteen circles of curious workmanſhip, and ſupported by pillars and arches of the Gothic order, inriched with figures of fruit and other ornaments. Here are a great many ſtatues in niches; and in this chapel is the tomb of the royal founder and his Queen, whoſe figures lie on it at full length in ſolid braſs, richly gilt and ornamented, with a variety of other figures: the tomb is ſurrounded by a ſcreen or fence of ſolid braſs, adorned with pillars and arches, and enriched with roſes and other ornaments, all of excellent workmanſhip.

Beſides the monuments contained in theſe chapels, there are many worthy of obſervation in the ſeveral iſles of this church, in memory of our poets, philoſophers, heroes and patriots, a particular account of which would ſwell a large volume.

The pariſh church of St. Stephen's Walbrook, in the city of London, deſerves parti-

cular mention, being juſtly reputed the maſterpiece of the celebrated Sir Chriſtopher Wren; and thought to exceed every modern ſtructure in the world, in proportion and elegance. It has a ſteeple which riſes plain to a conſiderable height, and is then ſurrounded with a baluſtrade, within which riſes a very light and elegant tower in two ſtages; the firſt adorned with corinthian, the ſecond with compoſite columns, and covered with a dome, whence riſes the vane. The outſide of this church is plain and void of ornament, but in the center of the roof is a large dome, which, being eclipſed by the adjacent building, cannot be ſeen to advantage; but on the inſide, this noble dome is found finely proportioned to the church, and divided into ſmall compartments decorated with great elegance, and crowned with a lanthorn, while the roof, which is alſo divided into compartments, is ſupported by very fine corinthian columns, raiſed on their pedeſtals.

This church has three iſles and a croſs iſle, is ſeventy-five feet in length, and thirty-ſix in breadth; the height of the middle roof is thirty four feet, and of the cupola and lanthorn fifty-eight feet: on the ſides, under the lower roofs, are only circular windows: but thoſe which enlighten the upper roof are ſmall arched ones; and at the eaſt end are three very noble arched windows.

The church of St. Mary le Bow in London, is the moſt eminent parochial church in the

city; but deſerves particular mention here, from its ſteeple, which is thought a maſterpiece in a peculiar kind of building, that has no fixt rules to direct it, and that cannot be reduced to any ſettled laws of beauty. It is obſerved of this ſteeple, that, if it be conſidered only as a part of ſome other building, it can be eſteemed no other than a pleaſing abſurdity; but if conſidered either in itſelf, or as a decoration of a whole city in proſpect, it is not only to be juſtified but admired.

It is extremely light in its aſpect, and is thought to be the moſt beautiful thing of its kind in the world. The tower is ſquare from the ground, but with more ornament as it advances. The principal decorations of the lower part is the entrance, which is a lofty, noble, and well proportioned arch, on two of the ſides faced with a bold ruſtic, and raiſed on a plain ſolid courſe, from the foundation. Within the arch is a portal of the doric order; the freeze ornamented with triglyphs, and with ſculpture in the metopes; over this arch is an opening with a ſmall balcony, which anſwers to a window on the other face. The firſt ſtage is terminated by an elegant cornice, over which again riſes a plain courſe, where a dial projects into the ſtreet called Cheapſide. Above this is in each face large arched windows, with coupled Ionic pilaſters at the ſides near the corners.

The

The cornice over theſe windows ſupports an elegant baluſtrade, with attic pillars over the Ionic columns, ſupporting turrets, each compoſed of four handſome ſcrolls, which join at the top, where are placed urns with flames. From this part, the the ſteeple riſes circular; is a plain courſe to the height of half the ſcrolls, and upon this are raiſed a circular range of corinthian columns, while the body of the ſteeple is continued round and plain within them; theſe ſupport a ſecond baluſtrade, with very large ſcrolls, extending from it to the body of the ſteeple. Above theſe is placed a ſeries of compoſite columns, and from the entablature riſes another ſet of ſcrolls ſupporting the ſpire, which reſts upon four balls, and is terminated by a globe, whence riſes a vane in the form of a dragon.

There are many other noble and magnificent churches in London and Weſtminſter, which might be taken notice of as excellent pieces of architecture: but as it is agreeable to the plan of this work, to mention ſuch buildings only as are moſt remarkable, we ſhall finiſh the account of the London churches by a ſhort view of the pariſh church of Covent Garden, which was built by the celebrated Inigo Jones, and is eſteemed by the beſt jndges one of the moſt ſimple and perfect pieces of architecture in the world. In the front, is a plain but noble portico of the Tuſcan order, the columns are maſſy, and the intercolumniation large, which has an air of noble ſimplicity: the building, though

though as plain as poſſible, is happily proportioned; the roof is flat, and though of great extent, is ſupported by the walls alone without columns; the walls are brick covered with plaiſter, and the corners of ſtone.

Before Covent Garden church is a ſquare containing ſome acres of ground, called Covent Garden market; being the beſt market in England for herbs, flowers, and fruit: the church forms almoſt all the weſt ſide of this ſquare, on the north and eaſt ſides of which is a magnificent piazza, deſigned by Inigo Jones, which, if carried round, according to the plan of this celebrated architect, would render it beyond diſpute one of the fineſt ſquares in Europe.

At Boſton in Lincolnſhire, is a church reckoned the largeſt parochial church, without croſs iſles, in the world, being 300 feet long within the walls, and 100 feet wide: the cieling is of Iriſh oak, ſupported by twenty-four tall ſlender pillars. This church is ſaid to have 365 ſteps, fifty-two windows, and twelve pillars, anſwering to the days, weeks, and months of the year: its tower which was built in the year 1309, is 282 feet high; and has a beautiful octagon lanthorn at the top, which ſerves as a guide to mariners on that dangerous coaſt, and is the admiration of travellers, being ſeen at the diſtance of forty miles round.

At

At Grantham in the ſame county, is a fine large church, with a ſtone ſpire, one of the loftieſt in England, being 280 feet high, but ſo conſtructed as to appear inclining from the perpendicular, on which ſide ſoever it is viewed.

At Fairford in Gloceſterſhire is a large handſome church, with twenty eight windows of the fineſt painted glaſs in England, repreſenting ſome of the principal events related in the Old and New Teſtament, deſigned by the famous Italian Albert Durer. In the weſt window, the laſt judgment is admirably repreſented, and ſome of the figures in theſe windows are ſo well performed, that Vandyke was of opinion, they could not be exceeded by the pencil. The glaſs was found on board a ſhip bound to Rome, that was taken as a prize by one John Tame, a merchant. When he brought it to England, he purchaſed the manor of King Henry the ſeventh, and built this church, on purpoſe to put the glaſs in it, where, by much care, it has been preſerved to this day.

St. Mary's church in the city of Oxford, is remarkable for a noble and beautiful tower, 180 feet feet high, with a ſpire richly ornamented with gothic workmanſhip: it contains ſix remarkably large bells, by which notice is given to the univerſity for ſcholaſtic exerciſes, convocations, and congregations. This church conſiſts of three iſles with a ſpacious choir, and

is

is that in which the univerſity hear ſermons on Sundays and holidays. The pulpit is placed in the center of the middle iſle; at the weſt end of it ſtands the vice chancellor's throne, and at the foot of that are ſeated the thrones of the two proctors: there are ſeats which deſcend on either ſide, appointed for the doctors and heads of houſes, and beneath theſe are ſeats for the young nobility: the area of the church conſiſts of benches for the maſters of arts: on the weſt end, with a return to the north and ſouth, are galleries for the under graduates and batchelors of arts.

Chriſt-church at Oxford is the cathedral of the dioceſe, and the church of a college of the ſame name. Chriſt-Church college conſiſts of four quadrangles, one of which, diſtinguiſhed by the name of the grand quadrangle, is 264 by 261 feet in the clear.

The church is ſituated at the eaſt end of this quadrangle, and is an antient venerable ſtructure; its tower is over the grand entrance, in the center of the ſtately front of the college, which is extended 382 feet, and terminated at each end by two correſponding turrets. The gothic proportions and ornaments of this grand entrance are remarkably magnificent. In the tower are two muſical bells and a great bell, called Tom, that weighs near 17000 pounds; and on the ſound of which the ſtudents of the whole univerſity are enjoined by ſtatute to repair to their reſpective ſocieties.

The

The greateſt part of the ſouth ſide of the grand quadrangle is formed by the hall, which is conſiderably elevated above the reſt of the building, and, taken as a detached ſtructure, is a noble ſpecimen of antient magnificence. This room is probably the largeſt, and certainly the moſt ſuperb of any in the kingdom; it contains eight windows on each ſide, and is one hundred and twenty feet in length, forty feet in breadth, and its cieling eighty feet high.

Peckwater court, to the north eaſt of the grand quadrangle, is perhaps the moſt elegant edifice in the univerſity: it conſiſts of three ſides, each of which has fifteen windows in front.

Of the nineteen other colleges belonging to this univerſity, the moſt remarkable in point of building, are the following:

Queen's college, which ſtands on the north ſide of the High ſtreet: this college has a front which is formed in the ſtile of the palace of Luxemburg, and is at once magnificent and elegant. In the middle of it is a ſuperb cupola, under which is a ſtatue of the late Queen Caroline. This college is one entire piece of well executed modern architecture; the whole area on which it ſtands, is an oblong ſquare 300 feet in length and 220 in breadth, which area, being divided by the hall and chapel, is formed into two courts: the firſt, or ſouth court, is 140 feet

A View of Queen's College Oxford.

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feet in length, and 130 in breadth: it is ſurrounded by a beautiful cloiſter except on the north ſide, which is formed by the chapel and hall, and finely finiſhed in the doric order. In the centre over a portico leading to the north court, ſtands a cupola ſupported by eight Ionic columns. The north court is 130 feet long and 90 broad, on the weſt ſtands the library which is of the corinthian order: on the eaſt ſide of this edifice runs a cloiſter, its weſt ſide is adorned with ſtatues of the founder, the benefactors, and other pieces of ſculpture: the room within is highly finiſhed. The book-caſes which are of Norway oak are well carved, and in the ceiling are ſome admirable compartments of Stucco. The chapel, which is 100 feet long and 30 broad, is ornamented in the Corinthian order, with a beautiful ceiling of fret work; and the windows are all of fine painted glaſs: the hall is fitted up in the Doric order, and has an admirable proportion: it is 60 feet long and 30 broad, with an arched roof of a correſpondent height.

Univerſity college, which is a ſpacious, ſuperb, and uniform ſtructure, extends its magnificent front 260 feet, along the ſouth ſide of the high ſtreet, oppoſite to Queen's college, having two ſtately portals, with a tower over each: the weſtern portal leads to a handſome Gothic quadrangle, of 100 feet ſquare. Over the eaſtern portal, on the outſide, is an admirable ſtatue of Queen Mary. On the ſouth of the eaſtern quadrangle are the chapel

and hall, in which buildings there is nothing very remarkable.

New College is ſeparated from Queen's College, by a narrow lane on the ſouth. The firſt court is about 168 feet in length, and 129 in breadth, and in the centre is a ſtatue of Minerva. The north ſide of this court, which conſiſts of the chapel and hall, is a noble ſpecimen of Gothic magnificence: the two upper ſtories of the eaſt ſide form the library; the chapel, for beauty and grandeur, exceeds all in the univerſity. The ante-chapel, which is ſupported by four pillars of fine proportion, runs at right angles to the choir, and is eighty feet long and thirty-ſix broad; the entrance to the choir is by a Gothic ſcreen, of a beautiful conſtruction: the choir is 100 feet long, 35 broad, and 65 high; and the windows and altar-piece are finely painted; near the chapel is a cloiſter 146 feet in length on two ſides, and 105 the other two: contiguous to it on the north is a large and lofty tower, with ten bells. The hall is an auguſt Gothic room ſeventy-eight feet long, thirty-eight broad, and forty-three high: it is adorned with ſeveral fine portraits, and the wainſcot is curiouſly carved.

In the burſary is ſhewn the croſier of William of Wickham, biſhop of Wincheſter, who founded this college in 1386: this is one of the nobleſt curioſities, and almoſt the only one of its kind, now remaining in Britain: it is near ſeven feet high, and conſiſts of ſilver gilt,

gilt, embelliſhed with a variety of the niceſt Gothic workmanſhip, one charged with figures of angels, and the tutelar ſaints of the cathedral church of Wincheſter, executed with an elegance equal to that of a more modern age. It is finely preſerved; and, from a length of almoſt four hundred years, has loſt but little of its original ſplendor and beauty.

From the firſt quadrangle there is a paſſage into another, called Garden-court, the beautiful area of which, by means of a ſucceſſion of retiring wings, diſplays itſelf gradually in approaching the garden, from which it is ſeparated by an iron palliſade, 130 feet in length.

All-Soul's College is ſituated in High-ſtreet, weſtward of Queen's College, and conſiſts of two courts: the firſt court is a Gothic edifice, 124 feet in length, and ſeventy-two in breadth: the chapel on the north ſide is a ſtately pile: the ante-chapel, in which there are ſome remarkable monuments, is ſeventy feet long, and thirty broad: the entrance to the inner chapel, which is of the ſame dimenſions, is by a grand flight of marble ſteps, through a ſcreen conſtructed by Sir Chriſtopher Wren. The ſpacious environ of the altar conſiſts of the richeſt red veined marble, and is adorned with fine painting: the ceiling is diſpoſed into compartments, embelliſhed with carving and gilding, and the whole has an air of much ſplendor and dignity.

The hall, which forms one ſide of an area to the eaſt, is an elegant modern room, adorned with many portraits and buſts. Adjoining to the hall is the buttery, which is a well-proportioned room, of an oval figure, and an arched ſtone roof, ornamented with curious workmanſhip.

The ſecond court is a magnificent Gothic quadrangle, 172 feet in length, and 155 in breadth. On the ſouth are the chapel and hall; on the weſt a cloiſter, with a grand portico; on the north a library; and on the eaſt two ſuperb Gothic towers in the centre of a ſeries of fine apartments.

The library exceeds every thing of the kind in the univerſity, being 200 feet in length, thirty in breadth, and forty in height: and finiſhed in the moſt ſplendid and elegant manner, being founded by Colonel Codrington, at the expence of 10,000l. the room is furniſhed with two noble arrangements of book-caſes, one above the other, ſupported by Doric and Ionic pilaſters; the upper claſs is formed in a ſuperb gallery, which ſurrounds three ſides. About the middle of the room, on the north ſide, is a receſs equal to the breadth of the whole room, and in its area is placed the ſtatue of Colonel Codrington the founder: the ceiling and ſpaces between the windows are ornamented with the richeſt ſtucco. Over the gallery a ſeries of bronzes is interchangeably diſpoſed, conſiſting of vaſes and buſts of many

many eminent men, formerly fellows of this houſe.

Magdalen College is ſituated without the eaſt gate of the city, on the bank of the river Cherwel. A Doric portal, decorated with a ſtatue of the founder, leads to the weſt front of this college, which is a ſtriking ſpecimen of the Gothic manner. The gate under the weſt window of the chapel is adorned with five ſmall but elegant figures. In this front is a ſtately gateway, the original entrance into the college, but ſince diſuſed. The firſt court is a venerable old quadrangle, ſurrounded by a cloiſter, on the ſouth ſide of which are the chapel and hall; the windows of the chapel are finely painted; the hall is a ſtately Gothic room, adorned with fine paintings. From this court there is a narrow paſſage on the north, that leads to a beautiful opening, one ſide of which is bounded by a noble and elegant edifice, in the modern taſte, conſiſting of three ſtories, and 300 feet in length.

The public ſchools of this univerſity, of which there is one for every college, form the ground apartments of a magnificent quadrangle; the principal front of which, on the outſide, is about 175 feet in length. In the centre of this front there is a noble tower, the higheſt apartments of which are appointed for aſtronomical obſervations and philoſophical experiments: the inſide of this part muſt pleaſe every lover of antient grandeur. Three ſides of the upper

ſtory of the quadrangle are one entire room, called the picture gallery, which is furniſhed with portraits of founders, benefactors, and other eminent perſons, as alſo with cabinets of medals and caſes of books. This quadrangle was firſt built by Queen Mary, and was rebuilt chiefly at the expence of Sir Thomas Bodley, in the time of King James the Firſt, who alſo partly erected a public library here, which he furniſhed with ſuch a number of books and manuſcripts, that, with other large donations, it is now become one of the principal libraries in Europe, and is called the Bodleian Library. The building is a part or member of the picture gallery over the public ſchools, and conſiſts of three ſpacious and lofty rooms, diſpoſed in the form of a Roman H.

The middle room was erected by Humphrey, duke of Glouceſter, over the divinity ſchool, about the year 1440, and by him furniſhed with books, all which have been ſince loſt. The gallery on the weſt end was raiſed at the expence of the univerſity, together with the convocation houſe beneath, in the time of Charles the Firſt; and the veſtibule or firſt gallery, with the proſcholium under it, was built by Sir Thomas Bodley. The divinity ſchool was begun at the expence of the univerſity in 1427, and afterwards completed with its ſuperſtructure by duke Humphrey. Its ceiling is a moſt finiſhed piece of Gothic maſonry, both in deſign and execution, and on the whole it is probably

probably the moſt complete Gothic room in this kingdom.

In one of the ſchools are placed the Arundelian marbles, and in another an ineſtimable collection of ſtatues, &c. preſented to the univerſity by the counteſs dowager of Pomfret.

In the middle of a magnificent and ſuperb ſquare, formed by St. Mary's church, the public ſchools, and the two colleges of Brazen Noſe and All Souls, ſtands the New or Radclivian Library, a ſumptuous pile built upon arcades, which, circularly diſpoſed, encloſe a ſpacious dome, in the centre of which is the library itſelf, and into which there is an aſcent by a flight of ſpiral ſteps, well executed. The library, which is a complete pattern of elegance and majeſty in building, is adorned with fine compartments of ſtucco. It is encloſed by a circular ſeries of arches, beautified with feſtoons, and ſupported by pilaſters of the Ionic order. Behind theſe arches are formed two circular galleries, above and below, where the books are diſpoſed in elegant cabinets: the compartments of the ceiling in the upper gallery are finely ſtuccoed: the pavement is of two colours, and made of a peculiar ſpecies of ſtone, brought from Hartz Foreſt in Germany: the finiſhing and decorarations of this attic edifice are all in the higheſt taſte imaginable; and over the door is a ſtatue of the founder, Dr. John Radcliffe, a phyſician of great eminence, who left 40,000 l. to build a library for the Bodleian collection of books

and

and manuſcripts, with a ſalary of 150 l. a year to a librarian, and 100 l. a year towards furniſhing it with new books. In conſequence of this legacy, the firſt ſtone of the Radcliffian library was laid on the 17th of May, 1737, and the library was opened, with great ſolemnity, the 13th of April, 1745.

There is belonging to this univerſity another moſt magnificent ſtructure, called the Theatre, erected for celebrating the public acts of the univerſity, the annual commemoration of benefactors to it, with ſome other ſolemnities. The building is in form of a Roman D; the front of it, which ſtands oppoſite to the divinity ſchool, is adorned with Corinthian pillars, and ſeveral other decorations: the roof is flat, and not being ſupported by columns or arch work, reſts on the ſide walls, which are diſtant from each other eighty feet one way, and ſeventy the other: this roof is covered with allegorical painting. The vice-chancellor, with the two proctors, are ſeated in the centre of the ſemicircular part; on each hand are the young noblemen and doctors; the maſters of arts in the area; and the reſt of the univerſity and ſtrangers in the galleries. This ſtructure was built by Sir Chriſtopher Wren in 1669, at the expence of Dr. Sheldon, archbiſhop of Canterbury, then chancellor of the univerſity, who, having beſtowed 15,000 pounds in building it, endowed it with 2000 l. to purchaſe lands for its perpetual repair.

On the weſt ſide of the theatre is an elegant modern ſtructure, called the Aſhmolean Muſeum, built alſo by Sir Chriſtopher Wren in the year 1683, at the expence of the univerſity. Its front towards the ſtreet is ſixty feet in length; it conſiſts of two ſtories, and has a grand portico, remarkably well finiſhed in the Corinthian order; the lower ſtory is a chemical elaboratory, and the higher is a repoſitory of natural and artificial curioſities and Roman antiquities, chiefly collected by Elias Aſhmole, Eſq; and his father in-law, Sir William Dugdale.

Near the Aſhmolean Muſeum, and almoſt contiguous to the theatre, there is another building, called the Clarendon Printing-houſe, which ſurpaſſes every thing of the kind in Europe. It was founded in 1711, and built partly by the money ariſing to the univerſity from the profits of the copy of Lord Clarendon's *Hiſtory of the Grand Rebellion*, the property of which was deviſed by his lordſhip to the univerſity. This is a ſtrong ſtone building, 115 feet in length, with ſpacious porticos in the north and ſouth fronts, ſupported by columns of the Doric order; the top of the wall is adorned with ſtatues of the Nine Muſes, and of Homer, Virgil and Thucidides. The eaſt part of the building is chiefly appropriated to the printing of Bibles and Common Prayer books, and the weſt is allotted to other books in the learned languages.

Theſe are the moſt remarkable buildings belonging to the univerſity of Oxford.

In the univerſity of Cambridge, Clare-hall is reckoned one of the neateſt and moſt uniform ſtructures. It is a ſquare building, three ſtories high; the materials are free ſtone, and the work is Doric; the court is entered by a lofty gatehouſe, adorned with two rows of pillars. There is another building contiguous to the college, the upper ſtory of which is the library, and the lower the chapel.

King's College, in the univerſity of Cambridge, is an unfiniſhed pile, the original plan of the building having been executed only in part; yet the chapel, though it was built by parts, at different and diſtant times, is ſaid to be one of the fineſt rooms in the world. It is 304 feet long, 73 broad, and 94 high on the outſide; yet it is ſupported merely by the ſymmetry of its parts, having no pillar within to ſupport its roof, which, as well as the ſides, is of free ſtone. The choir is adorned with excellent carving, and the windows are very curiouſly painted.

Trinity College, in this univerſity, conſiſts of two ſpacious ſquares or courts, in one of which a library has been lately erected of free ſtone, ſupported by two rows of pillars, and ſaid to be one of the moſt noble and elegant ſtructures of the kind in the world.

The

The great high kirk at Edinburgh, formerly the cathedral church of this city, is a magnificent ſtructure. It ſtands in the principal ſtreet, called the High-ſtreet, and in the middle of the city, and is dedicated to St. Giles. It is built of hewn ſtone, in the form of a croſs, and is adorned with ſome ſtone pillars and arches, and a tall ſtately tower, with a large open cupola of curious workmanſhip, repreſenting an imperial crown. Here is a noble gallery for the King, or his commiſſioner, at the general aſſembly of the church of Scotland, who hold their ſeſſions in a large chapel on the ſouth-weſt part of this church. In the ſteeple there is a ſet of bells, which are not rung out; but all manner of tunes are played on them by the hand, with keys, in the manner of a harpſicord; and this is performed every day, except Sundays and holidays, from half an hour after eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to half an hour after twelve, by a man who is paid a yearly ſalary for his trouble, from the city.

In the city of Glaſgow is a church, which was formerly the cathedral of this dioceſe, and is dedicated to St. Mungo, who was biſhop here about the year 560, and lies buried between four pillars in a part of the cathedral, called the Barony. This church is a vaſt and ſtately edifice; and the ſeveral rows of pillars, the very tall towers, and the lofty ſpire, which is the higheſt in Scotland, and riſes from a ſquare

ſquare tower in the middle of the croſs, render it a moſt admirable piece of architecture.

The college of this city is a very magnificent ſtately fabric, conſiſting of two large quadrangles, built with ſtone, adorned with a lofty tower, and many fine turrets, and ſeparated from the city by a very high wall. The front of the college, which faces the city, is of hewn ſtone, and is reckoned a beautiful piece of architecture.

Old Aberdeen was the ſee of a biſhop, and has a ſtately cathedral, called St. Machar's, in which is a moſt curious monument, erected to the memory of biſhop Ephlingſton, who rebuilt this church in the year 1500.

King's College, in the univerſity of this place, is not inferior to any building of the kind in Scotland. It conſiſts of one large quadrangle; the church is of hewn ſtone, and has a fine tower of hewn ſtone, the top of which is vaulted with a double croſs arch, round that is a magnificent ſtone crown, with five coronets, ſupported by as many ſtone pillars, and a ſtone globe, with gilded croſſes, cloſing the crown.

A church, dedicated to St. Magnus, at Kirkwall, in Pomona, one of the Orkney iſlands, was formerly a cathedral; and though now but a pariſh church, is yet a beautiful and magnificent ſtructure. It is built of free ſtone, and

and has a fine ſteeple in the middle, erected on four large pillars: on each ſide are fourteen pillars, which ſupport the roof; and this church has three gates, chequered with red and white poliſhed ſtones, emboſſed, and elegantly flowered.

At Elgin are the ruins of a cathedral, which, from a part ſtill ſtanding, called the Prentices Iſle, is ſuppoſed, in point of architecture, to have ſurpaſſed every thing of the kind in this iſland.

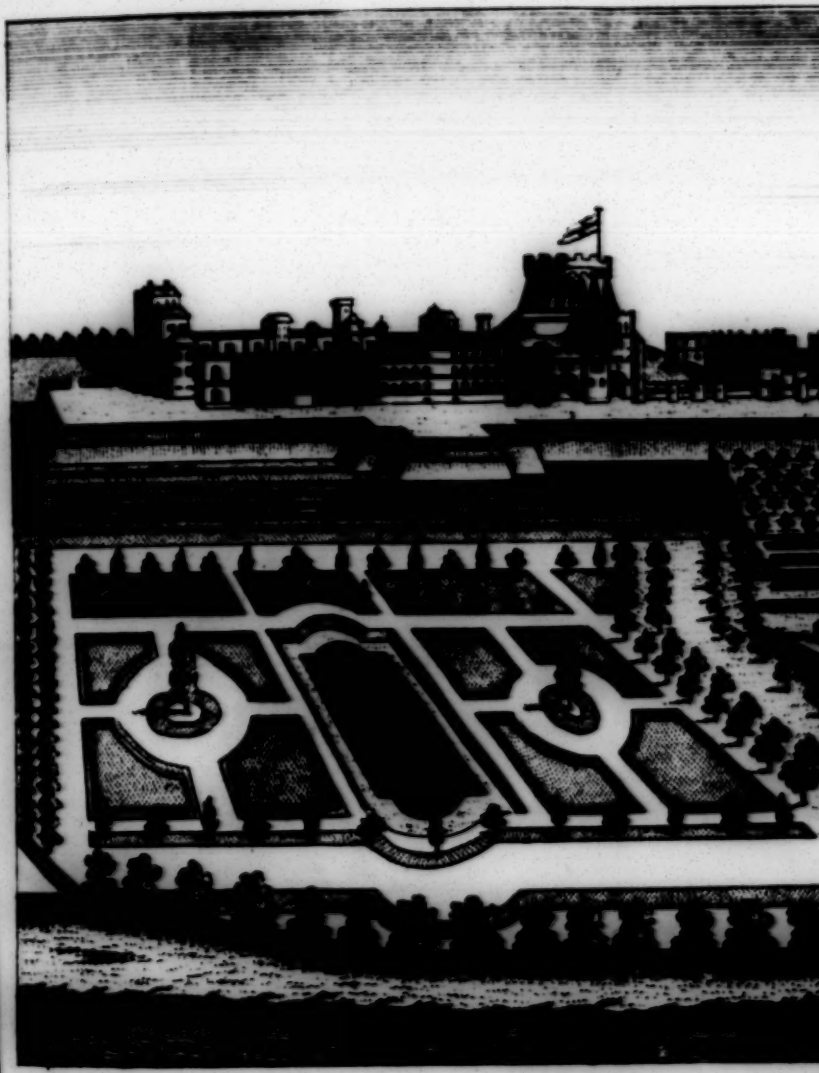
Roſlin, in the ſhire of Edinburgh, is famous for a ſtately and magnificent chapel, which is reckoned one of the moſt curious pieces of architecture in Europe, there being not two cuts of one ſort in the whole ſtructure. It is a Gothic building, founded in the year 1440, by William St. Clair, prince of Orkney and duke of Holdenburgh. This edifice is ſurrounded with buttreſſes and niches, each of which is adorned with ſtatues as big as the life. The windows are very magnificent: but the moſt curious part of the building is the vault of the choir, and a pillar diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Prince's pillar.

The cathedral church in the city of Dublin in Ireland is a fine old building; and its lofty ſteeple, arched roof, and ſtone pavement, are much admired as curious pieces of workmanſhip.

ROYAL PALACES.

AMONGST the royal palaces of this iſland, Windſor Caſtle, in Berkſhire, deſervedly claims the pre-eminence; not only from its ſtructure, but from the beauty of its ſituation, with which William the Conqueror was ſo ſtruck, that he purchaſed the place from the Monks of Weſtminſter Abbey, and here built himſelf a hunting ſeat. King Henry the Firſt repaired and fortified that building; and Edward the Third, who was born in this fortified houſe, built the Caſtle nearly as it now ſtands new from the ground, and fortified it with walls, ditches, and a rampart; and almoſt every ſucceeding Prince have taken a pleaſure in contributing to the grandeur of this place. The architect employed by Edward the Third in building Windſor Caſtle was William of Wickham, biſhop of Wincheſter, after whom one of the towers is ſtill called Wincheſter tower.

Windſor Caſtle is about a mile in circumference, and conſiſts of two ſquare courts, one to the eaſt and the other to the weſt, with a circular tower between them. The eaſtern ſquare, called the Higher Ward, is properly the royal palace; and in the middle of this ſquare is a fine Equeſtrian ſtatue of King Charles the Second, who took great pleaſure in this place, and very much beautified the lodgings, with curious paintings, and other orna-



WINDSOR CAS

CASTLE.

ornaments, and furniſhed the caſtle with a magazine of arms. On the outſide of this ſquare there is a terrace built by Queen Elizabeth, and ſaid to be the fineſt in the world: it is faced with free ſtone, like the ramparts of a fortified place, covered with fine gravel, and ſo well furniſhed with drains, that it is always dry even after the greateſt rains: to the north, where it is broadeſt, it is waſhed by the Thames: and the proſpect from the apartments over it includes London one way, and Oxford the other. The apartments in the eaſtern ſquare are all ſpacious and elegant, richly adorned with ſculptures and paintings, particularly a hall, called St. George's hall, where the ſovereign of the order of the garter * uſed to feaſt the knights companions of his order every St. George's day.

The

* This is a military order, inſtituted at this place by King Edward the Third. Concerning the origin of this order there are various accounts. The generality of writers agree, that the King had formed a deſign to inſtitute a new order of knighthood, at once to produce and to reward military merit; but how it came to be called the order of the garter is a queſtion differently accounted for. Some have ſuppoſed it to be merely accidental; and relate, that a lady of great beauty, who was then Counteſs of Saliſbury, dropped her garter as ſhe was dancing before the King; and that he, having taken it up, and perceiving her confuſion, gallantly atoned for it, by making it the enſign of honour; and to preclude any wanton ſurmiſe which ſuch an accident might produce,

The tower, which is the reſidence of the conſtable, or governor, is built in the manner of an amphitheatre, and is very lofty and magnificent.

The weſtern ſquare, called the Lower Ward, is of the ſame breadth with that to the eaſt, and is conſiderably longer: on the north ſide is the chapel of the order of the garter, dedicated to St. George. It was built by King

choſe for its motto, *Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe*: i. e. *Evil be to him that evil thinks.* Others ſay, that the King gave the ſignal to charge at the battle of Creſſy with his own garter; and that being victorious, he took occaſion to make the garter an enſign of his new order, as a memorial of his own victory, and a pledge of victory to his knights. The Sovereign of this order is the King, and its patron is St. George of Cappadocia, the tutelar ſaint of England: the number of the knights is reſtrained by ſtatute to twenty-ſix; and the qualifications required in thoſe who are candidates for this dignity, are gentility by birth, knighthood, and a life free from hereſy, treaſon, cowardice, and prodigality. Their habit and enſigns at the inſtitution were a mantle, ſurtout, hood, cap, collar, the George, and the garter, to which Charles the Firſt added a ſtar. The George is an equeſtrian figure ſpearing a dragon, which is hung round the neck by a blue ribbon: the garter alſo is blue, and is inſcribed with the words, *Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe*, in letters of gold. The knights are ſaid to be inveſted when the enſigns of the order are put on, and to be inſtalled when they are cloathed in the habit and placed in their ſeat or ſtall, in St. George's chapel here.

Henry

Henry the Fourth, and is one of the moſt beautiful pieces of antient workmanſhip in England. In this chapel the knights are inſtalled, and in the choir, each of them has a ſeat or ſtall, with the banner of his arms fixed over it. Here is alſo a throne for the ſovereign, and ſtalls for the poor knights *, who live in a ſort of hoſpital, or college, on the ſouth ſide of the ſquare.

To what has been ſaid of this beautiful palace, it may be added, that, though it wants a garden, its two parks and its foreſt abundantly ſupply that deficiency; one of the parks, called the Little Park, is above three miles round; the other is about 14 miles; and the foreſt between thirty and forty.

The royal palace of Hampton Court, about twelve miles from London, is a very magnificent building: it is ſituated between two parks, which, with its gardens, are about five miles in circumference, and are watered on three

* Theſe were originally twenty-ſix in number, but they are now reduced to eighteen, with an allowance of 40 l. a year each: they wear a caſſock of red cloth, with a mantle of purple, having St. George's croſs on the left ſhoulder; they are obliged by their order to go twice a day to church, in their robes, to pray for the ſovereign and the knights of the garter. Theſe poor knights are ſuppoſed to be gentlemen, who have been wounded in war, impaired by age, or become indigent by misfortunes.

ſides by the river Thames, ſo that a more beautiful ſituation can ſcarce be conceived. This palace was originally built by Cardinal Wolſey, who furniſhed it in the moſt ſumptuous and coſtly manner poſſible. The chambers were adorned with rich hangings, containing 280 ſilk beds, for the reception of ſtrangers only, and the place abounded with gold and ſilver plate: but it raiſed ſo much envy againſt the Cardinal, that he was obliged to reſign it to King Henry the Eighth, who greatly enlarged it. King Charles the Firſt delighted much in this place; and King William and Queen Mary made ſtill greater additions to it, and improved the gardens not only with walks, and a great variety of bowers, but with green-houſes, hot-houſes, and baſons of water.

This palace now conſiſts of two large courts, beſides the bas court for officers and ſervants. On one ſide of the outward court is a chapel, built by Queen Anne; and on the other ſide is a portico, ſupported by Doric pillars, that leads to the great ſtairs, which are finely painted. The inner court was built by King William, who furniſhed the apartments in a fine taſte. In the great gallery hang the five famous cartoons of Raphael Urbin, brought by King William into England, for which Louis the Fourteenth of France it is ſaid offered 100,000 louis d'ors; but they are valued at 400,000 l. ſterling. In another gallery there are

are many fine paintings, with other curioſities.

Kenſington palace, about two miles from London, was originally the ſeat of Chancellor Finch, afterwards Earl of Nottingham, from whom it was purchaſed by the late King William, who greatly improved it, converted it to a royal palace, and made a road to it thro' St. James's and Hyde parks, with lamp-poſts, erected at equal diſtances, on each ſide. The building is irregular, but the royal apartments are ſumptuous, and contain ſome very fine paintings. From the bas court the entrance is through a large portico, into a ſtone gallery that leads to the great ſtair caſe, which is a very fine one, conſiſting of ſeveral flights of black marble ſteps, adorned with iron baluſters finely wrought.

The gardens belonging to this palace, are three miles in compaſs, and are kept in good order. They were firſt enlarged by Queen Mary, conſort to King William, and greatly improved by her ſiſter Queen Anne: but principally by the late Queen Caroline, conſort to King George the Second, who added greatly to their extent; and brought into them, from Hyde park, a river, called the Serpentine river.

This palace has been many years the chief ſummer reſidence of the court.

St.

St. James's palace is the winter and town reſidence of the court, and ſtands on the ſcite of an hoſpital dedicated to St. James, and founded by the citizens of London, before the conqueſt, for fourteen leprous maids: from this hoſpital the palace, which was built by King Henry the Eighth, ſoon after the diſſolution of religious houſes, derived its name.

This is an irregular brick building, of a mean appearance from without; but it contains many beautiful and magnificent apartments.

In the front, there appears little more than an old gate houſe, through which there is an entrance into a ſquare court, with a piazza on the weſt ſide of it, leading to the grand ſtair caſe: beyond this court there are two others, which indeed have not much of the air of a royal palace. The windows, however, look into a pleaſant garden, and command a view of St. James's park. This place, when the palace was built, conſiſted of an uncultivated ſwampy piece of ground, which the King encloſed, and converted into a park, called from the palace St. James's park: he alſo laid it out into walks, and collected the water into one body: it was afterwards much enlarged and improved by Charles the Second, who planted it with lime trees, and formed a beautiful viſta near half a mile in length, called the Mall, from its having been adapted to a play at bowls ſo called. He alſo formed the water into a canal of 100 feet broad, and 2800 feet long; and

and furniſhed the park with a decoy and other ponds for water fowl. This park, which is near a mile and a half in circumference, and ſurrounded with magnificent ſtructures, is conſtantly open, and uſed as a thoroughfare by all ſorts of people. It enjoys a fine ſituation, is laid out with a very agreeable air of negligence, and affords many pleaſant walks.

On the eaſt ſide of St. James's park, and on the bank of the Thames, was a royal palace called Whitehall, originally built by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, in the thirteenth century. It afterwards came to the archbiſhops of York; whence it was called York place, and continued to be the city reſidence of the archbiſhops, till it was purchaſed by King Henry the Eighth of Cardinal Wolſey, in 1530; then it became the place of reſidence for the court, and continued ſo till the year 1697, when, by an accidental fire, it was all burnt down, except a part called the Banquetting Houſe, which had been added to this palace by King James the Firſt, according to a deſign of Inigo Jones. The Banquetting Houſe is a beautiful and magnificent ſtructure, built of hewen ſtone, adorned with an upper and a lower range of pillars, of the Doric and Compoſite orders: the capitals are enriched with fruit and foliage, and between the columns are the windows: the roof is covered with lead, and ſurrounded with a baluſtrade. This houſe chiefly conſiſts of one room of an oblong form, forty feet high, and a proportionable

tionable length and breadth; the ceiling is painted by the celebrated Rubens. It is now uſed only as a chapel royal, and the reſt of the houſe ſerves for ſtate offices. Upon the burning of this palace the court removed to St. James's.

On the weſt ſide of St. James's park, facing Whitehall, the Mall, and the grand canal, ſtands the Queen's palace, which was originally known by the name of Arlington houſe; but being purchaſed by the late Duke of Buckingham's father, who rebuilt it from the ground, with brick and ſtone, it was called Buckingham houſe till the year 1762, when his preſent Majeſty bought it; and then it began to be called the Queen's palace, from the particular pleaſure her Majeſty expreſſed in the retirement of this houſe. It is now thoroughly repaired in an elegant taſte, and is in every reſpect a fine building; it not only commands a proſpect of St. James's park, in front; but behind it has a park lately much enlarged, and a canal belonging to itſelf, together with a good garden, and a fine terrace, from whence, as well as from the apartments, there is a proſpect of the adjacent country. It has a ſpacious court yard, incloſed with iron rails, fronting St. James's park, with offices on each ſide, ſeparated from the Manſion houſe by two wings of bending piazzas, and arched galleries elevated on pillars of the Tuſcan, Doric, and Ionic orders; and each front of the houſe has

two

two ranges of pilaſters of the Corinthian and Tuſcan orders.

The royal palace, called Somerſet houſe, was built by the Duke of Somerſet, uncle to King Edward the Sixth, upon whoſe attainder it fell to the crown; and Anne of Denmark, Queen to King James the Firſt, kept her court here. It was the reſidence of Queen Catharine, dowager of King Charles the Second, and was ſettled on the late Queen Caroline, in caſe ſhe had ſurvived his late Majeſty. This palace conſiſts of ſeveral courts, and has a garden behind, ſituated on the bank of the Thames. The front towards the Strand is adorned with columns and entablature of the Doric order. The firſt court is a handſome quadrangle, built on all ſides with free ſtone. On the ſouth is a piazza before the great hall, or guard room. Beyond this are other courts, which lie on a deſcent towards the Thames; and on the ſide next the river, King Charles the Second added a magnificent ſtructure of free ſtone, with a noble piazza built by Inigo Jones. This new building contains the royal apartments, which command a beautiful proſpect of the river, and the country beyond it. The garden was adorned with ſtatues, ſhady walks, and a bowling green; but as none of the royal family have reſided here ſince Queen Catharine, ſeveral of the officers of the court and its dependants are permitted to lodge in it; whence the apartments are neglected, and the garden ruined.

The

The royal palace of Holy Rood, at Edinburgh, derives its name from its ſituation on the ſcite of an abbey of Auguſtine monks, called Holy Rood abbey, founded by King David the Firſt of Scotland; but conſumed by fire, all but the abbey church, in which ſeveral of the Kings and Queens of Scotland lie interred, and which, though in a ruinous condition, is ſtill ſtanding.

This palace was originally built by King James the Fifth, and rebuilt by Charles the Second. It is a magnificent ſtone edifice, of a ſquare form, adorned with excellent carvings, and ſupported by pillars of the different orders of architecture. It conſiſts of four courts; the firſt court is as large as the other three put together; and it has four conſiderable entries, three in the weſt front, and another in the eaſt, beſides ſeveral paſſages into the gardens. The principal entrance, which is grand and majeſtic, is adorned with ſtone pillars, and a cupola riſing in form of a crown, with a baluſtrade round it. The front is adorned by four tall ſtately towers, two of which are part of the original building erected by King James the Fifth, that were left ſtanding. The inner court is a noble building, beautified with a piazza all round of free ſtone, from which there is acceſs to the royal apartments, which are very magnificent; and here is a long gallery furniſhed with pictures of all the Kings of Scotland, beginning with Fergus the Firſt King, who is ſuppoſed to have reign-

ed

ed 320 years before the chriſtian æra, down to the revolution, in the year 1688: the moſt eminent Princes, and all thoſe of the houſe of Stuart, are painted at full length. The lodgings are truly magnificent and richly furniſhed. The great ſtair caſe and rooms of ſtate in this palace run exactly like thoſe of St. James's palace: but the guard room of Holy Rood houſe is nearly twice as large as that of St. James's; and the ſtate rooms are much higher and larger.

This palace has a chapel remarkable for a prodigious high roof, with curious pillars, above which are two rows of ſtone galleries. In this chapel, King James the Seventh of Scotland, and Second of England, erected a ſuperb throne for the ſovereign of the order of the thiſtle, or St. Andrew; and twelve ſtalls for the twelve knights companions of that order, all of oak, and carved by the moſt eminent artiſts in Europe at that time. The floor of this chapel is beautifully paved with marble, but the building is now in a declining condition, and is only uſed for the interment of ſome of the nobility of Scotland.

The Duke of Hamilton is hereditary keeper of Holy Rood palace, in which he has a ſumptuous apartment. There are delightful gardens belonging to this palace, and on the ſouth ſide it has a park four miles round. The palace and park are ſuch a ſanctuary for debtors, that

they can be arreſted here only by the King's expreſs orders.

Linlithgow palace, about eighteen miles from Edinburgh, is a magnificent building of hewen ſtone, and, of a royal palace, the leaſt decayed in Scotland; having been repaired, or rather rebuilt by King James the Sixth, whoſe ſons, Prince Henry and Prince Charles, had apartments in it. It ſtands on a hill in an iſland towards the middle of a lake, cloſe to the town of Linlithgow, and has an aſcent of ſeveral ſteps in the form of an amphitheatre: it conſiſts of two courts: the porch bears the name and arms of King James the Fifth: on the gate of the outer court are the arms of Scotland, encircled with the orders of the garter, St. Andrew, St. Michael, and the golden fleece. Of the orders of the garter, St. Michael, and the golden fleece, King James the Fifth was companion, as he was ſovereign of the order of St. Andrew. In the inner court which is larger than that at Hampton Court palace, there is a fine artificial fountain, adorned with ſeveral ſtatues and waterworks, which is ſuppoſed to have been erected by King James the Fifth: becauſe the arms of Scotland and France are in one eſcutcheon upon the fountain. At each of the four corners of this court is a tower with fine apartments.

PALACES OF NOBILITY.

AMONG the many noblemen's ſeats in this iſland, juſtly celebrated for their grandeur and magnificence, the beautiful palace of the Duke of Devonſhire, called Chatſworth houſe, ſituated in the Peak of Derby, and reckoned one of the ſeven wonders of the Peak, may perhaps claim the firſt notice.

Chatſworth-houſe ſtands on the eaſt ſide of the river Derwent, having that river on one ſide, and on the other a very lofty mountain, the acclivity of which is planted very thick with firs; the heads of theſe trees gradually riſing as the mountain aſcends, might ſeem to a poetical imagination, to have climbed one above another, to view and admire the beauties of the ſtructure below. The building is a ſquare, with a piazza of Doric columns, each of one ſtone, running round the inſide. The front, which looks to the gardens, is a piece of regular architecture. Under the cornice of the friſe is the family motto CAVENDO TUTUS, which, though but twelve letters, reaches the whole length of the pile: the ſaſhes of the attic ſtory are ſeventeen feet high, the panes are of ground glaſs, two feet wide, and the wood-work of the frames is doubly gilt. The hall and chapel are adorned with paintings, by Vario, an Italian maſter of great eminence: the altar-end and floor of the chapel are of marble, and the ſeats of cedar; and the bath-

room is all of marble curiouſly wrought. The chambers, which are large and elegant, form a magnificent gallery, at the end of which is the Duke's cloſet, finely beautified with Indian paintings. The weſt front, which faces the Derwent, is adorned with a ſuperb portal, before which there is a ſtone bridge over the river, with a tower upon it. There is alſo, in an iſland in the river, a building, like a caſtle, which ſeen from the houſe, has a good effect.

In the garden there is a grove of cypreſs, and ſeveral ſtatues, extremely well executed: there is alſo a very fine piece of water, in which there are ſeveral ſtatues, repreſenting Neptune, his nereids and ſea-horſes. On the banks is a tree of copper, repreſenting a willow, from every leaf of which water is made to iſſue, by the turning of a cock, ſo as to form an artificial ſhower. Here is a caſcade, at the top of which are two ſea nymphs, with their urns, through which the water iſſues; and in the baſon, at the bottom, there is an artificial roſe, ſo contrived, that water may be made to iſſue from it, ſo as to form the figure of that flower in the air. Many more are the beauties, both of nature and art, peculiar to this place.

Blenheim-houſe, at Woodſtock in Oxfordſhire, is a vaſt and magnificent pile, built at the public expence, to perpetuate the memory of the ſignal victory obtained by the allies, under the command of John Churchill, Duke of

BLENHEIM HOUSE.

of Marlborough, in the reign of the late Queen Anne, over the French and Bavarians, near the village of Blenheim, on the bank of the Danube. This noble ſeat, which was thence called Blenheim-houſe, and is perhaps the moſt magnificent villa in the kingdom, was, together with the manor of Woodſtock, ſettled by the Britiſh parliament, on the Duke of Marlborough and his heirs, as a grateful acknowledgment for his bravery and conduct on that occaſion. Blenheim-houſe was deſigned by Sir John Vanbrugh. It is adorned with paintings and ſtatues, and furniſhed with the moſt curious and coſtly moveables of every kind. Some of the apartments are hung with tapeſtry, that contains a repreſentation of the Duke's principal victories; and there is a gallery, the ceiling of which is painted by La Guerre, and the other parts by Sir James Thornhill. There is an aſcent to this palace from the town of Woodſtock, over a bridge of one arch, which is 190 feet wide, and coſt 20,000l. The gardens contain above an hundred acres of land, and are well laid out, having fine walks, greens, and eſpaliers; and the viſtas are all terminated by ſome remarkable objects in the neighbouring country. Several additions were made to this palace, ſince the Duke's death, by his Dutcheſs; particularly a triumphal arch, at the entrance from Woodſtock, and an obeliſk in the chief avenue of Woodſtock park, on which is inſcribed an excellent ſummary of the Duke's victories and character.

But of all the ſeats belonging to the Britiſh nobility, there is none perhaps more worthy the attention of the curious, than a magnificent palace belonging to the Earl of Pembroke, called Wilton-houſe, from its ſituation near Wilton, a borough town of Wiltſhire. This houſe was begun in the reign of King Henry the Eighth, on the ruins of an abbey: part of it, called the great quadrangle, was finiſhed in the reign of Edward the Sixth; and the reſt were deſigned by Inigo Jones, and finiſhed in the year 1640. The garden front, which meaſures 194 feet in length, is reckoned one of the beſt pieces of that celebrated architect; and this ſeat, with its gardens, furniture, and ornaments, particularly its fine paintings, antique ſtatues, and other remains of antiquity, is juſtly admired as one of the principal objects of curioſity in Europe.

At Chiſwick, a village ſituated on the bank of the Thames, about ſix miles ſouth-weſt of London, is a beautiful ſeat, built by the late Earl of Burlington, and called Burlington-houſe, which, for taſte and elegance, is thought to ſurpaſs every thing of its kind, not only in this but in any other country of Europe. Before the houſe is a neat gravelled court, with yew hedges, in pannels, and termini placed at proper diſtances; and in the front are two rows of cedars, whoſe dark and ſolemn ſhade occaſions a ſtriking contraſt with the white ſtructure that appears between them. The aſcent to the houſe is by a grand flight of marble

A View of Lord Temple's House at Stow.

marble ſteps; on one ſide of which is a ſtatue of Inigo Jones, and on the other a ſtatue of Palladio: the portico is ſupported by ſix fine fluted pillars of the Corinthian order, with the richeſt cornice, frieze, and architrave: the front, towards the garden, is plainer, but very bold and auguſt: the cielings on the inſide are richly gilt and painted, and here are many valuable paintings and other curioſities. In the garden is a ſerpentine river, with a bridge over it; and parallel to the courſe of the river are ſerpentine walks, adorned with ſtatues: the garden is decorated with ſeveral elegant buildings, a magnificent obeliſk, a caſcade, an orangery, a terrace, ſlopes and viſtas. Here is alſo a fine terrace, from which there is a proſpect of the river Thames, and the neighbouring country, which greatly enlivens this beautiful ſcene.

But of all the gardens in Great Britain, and perhaps in the world, none equals thoſe at Stow in Buckinghamſhire, a ſeat belonging to the Earl Temple, and built by the late Lord Viſcount Cobham. The entrance to Stow gardens, on the ſouth, is between two ſquare pavilions of the Doric order, deſigned by Sir John Vanbrugh, which are no ſooner paſſed, than a ſurpriſing variety of objects are preſented to the eye. In the middle of a large octagon body of water ſtands an obeliſk ſeventy feet high; and, at a great diſtance, two rivers are obſerved, which, approaching the octagon, unite their ſtreams, and fall into that

ſpacious receptacle. On the right hand appears a Gothic temple, dedicated to Liberty, which crowns the ſummit of a hill; and on the left, a pyramid, ſixty feet high, ſacred to the memory of that great architect, Sir John Vanbrugh. The ſtranger now, paſſing by ſome ſtatues admirably executed, is conducted towards the cold-bath, from whence appear three natural caſcades, falling from the octagon into a large lake, by the ſide of which, in a thick wood, is an hermitage, and near the hermitage are fine ſtatues of Cain and Abel, fronting a beautiful ſtructure called the Garden of Venus. From a fine building, called the Belvidere, deſigned by Mr. Gibbs, and ſituated on the top of a mount, there is a noble proſpect; and not far from this is a temple dedicated to Friendſhip, from whence the pavilions at the entrance, the caſcades, the lakes, and many other beautiful objects, all together, form a moſt delightful ſcene. The temple of Friendſhip is a lofty ſquare building of the Doric order, with three fine porticos on the ſides that appear to the gardens. The cieling is adorned with hiſtorical pieces, and in the room are ten buſts, repreſenting Lord Cobham and his ſelect friends, placed upon as many pedeſtals.

A temple here, dedicated to antient Virtue, is a rotunda of the Doric order, deſigned by Mr. Kent, in which are four niches, filled with the ſtatues of Epaminondas, Lycurgus, Socrates,

crates, and Homer, with proper inſcriptions over each. A building, called the Saxon temple, conſiſts of a ſolemn grove, where the ſeven Saxon deities, who preſided over the ſeveral days of the week, are placed in niches round an altar, forming a ſcene that ſtrikes the mind with an agreeable compoſure; and a brick building, dedicated to Bacchus, is on the inſide decorated with paintings ſuitable to the character of that heathen deity.

Here are ſeveral caves, one, called St. Auguſtine's Cave, is made up of roots of trees and moſs, and has a ſtraw couch: it ſtands in the middle of a natural wood, which ſituation, together with the novelty of the ſtructure, conſtitutes an agreeable variety. Dido's Cave is a ſtone building, which ſtands alſo in the middle of a wood; and in theſe gardens, a building, called the Pebble Alcove, where Lord Cobham's arms are curiouſly done in pebbles, and diſplayed in their proper colours, is a beautiful receſs. So alſo is a ſquare building, finely painted on the inſide, called the Sleeping-parlour, and ſituated in a wood, and in the centre of ſix diſtinct walks. A building, called the Grotto, is a curious piece of workmanſhip; and ſo alſo is another, called the Shell-pavilion, which is ſupported by ſix wreathed columns; and a third, called the Chineſe houſe, built in a pond, and painted on the outſide in the Chineſe taſte, the inſide conſiſting of Indian Japan.

The

The ſpectator, having viewed all theſe curioſities, and a great many more than can be mentioned here, is conducted to a part of the gardens called the Elyſian Fields, where he is entertained with monuments of the Britiſh Worthies, or of thoſe Britons whom Lord Cobham thought worthy of a place in this elyſium; being ſuch as are well expreſſed in the following lines of Virgil, which are found here upon a ſquare of black marble, placed under a Mercury ſtanding in the nich of a pyramid:

Hic maxus ob patriam pugnando volnera paſſi,
Quique pii vates & Phœbo digna locuti,
Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artis,
Quique ſui memores alios fecere merendo.

TRANSLATION.

Here are the hands who for their country bled,
And bards whoſe pure and ſacred verſe is read;
Thoſe who, by arts invented, life improved,
And by their merits made their mem'ries loved.

Of theſe gardens in general it may be obſerved, that nature has here been embelliſhed with art, and art ſupported by conſulting nature, in as perfect a taſte as perhaps was ever ſhewn in any modern or even antient performance of this kind. In ſhort, here is a moſt delightful variety of ſhady woods and open lawns; ſome proſpects terminated by a well choſen point of view, others bounded by the horizon alone; walks that of themſelves afford

afford pleaſure, but always terminate with ſomething that increaſes that pleaſure, by raiſing the admiration; and the pavilions, pyramids, obeliſks, temples, ſtatues, buſtoes and monuments, are all nobly finiſhed.

At Burleigh, in Northamptonſhire, the earl of Exeter has a moſt magnificent ſeat, called Burleigh Houſe. It has the appearance rather of a town than a houſe: its towers and pinacles look like thoſe of churches, and a large ſpire, covered with lead, riſes like that of a cathedral over the clock in the centre: there is an uninterrupted proſpect from it for near thirty miles, over Stamford into the fens of Lincolnſhire. In the great hall there is a fine portrait of one of the earls of Exeter, done in Italy; and here is ſo excellent a painting of Seneca bleeding to death, that it is ſaid the late French King offered 6000 piſtoles for it. There are alſo ſeveral other very fine paintings in this houſe by the celebrated Verrio.

At Althrop, about four miles from Northampton, there is a noble ſeat, built by Robert earl of Sunderland, in the middle of a charming park. This houſe is particularly remarkable for a magnificent gallery, furniſhed with curious paintings by the beſt hands, and for a noble piece of water, on which is a fine Venetian gondola.

At Dalkeith, about five miles from Edinburgh, is a noble palace, built by the late

ducheſs of Buccleugh, on the ſcite of an old caſtle, which belonged to the earl of Morton, regent of Scotland during the minority of James the Sixth. This palace, which is the fineſt and largeſt new houſe in Scotland, is ſaid to be the very model of the late King William's palace at Loo in Guelderland. It is built of ſtone, and ſtands on a riſing ground on the bank of the river Northeſk, from whence it overlooks a large park, beautified with water-works and a canal. It conſiſts of a front, adorned with columns of the Corinthian order, and a double wing at each end: there is a ſpacious court between the palace and the park, ſurrounded with iron baluſtrades between free ſtone pillars. The grand ſtair-caſe is ſupported by pillars of marble, and the ſteps are curiouſly inlaid with walnut-tree. At the top of the ſtair-caſe is a magnificent room, adorned with fine paintings by the beſt maſters.

At Newbottle, about one mile diſtant from Dalkeith, is a noble ſeat belonging to the marquis of Lothian. Here is one of the beſt collection of paintings, ſtatues and buſts in Scotland: the ſituation of this houſe is delightful, and the gardens are beautifully laid out.

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